The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. | CHICAGO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1873. | NUMBER 84.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE
FARMER,
MECHANIC,
MANUFACTURER,
MERCHANT,
BANKER,
PROFESSIONAL MAN,
AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

THE TRIBUNE will be furnished during the ensuing year at the following rates, payable in advance:

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy	$ 2.00
Five Copies	7.50
Ten Copies	13.50
Fifteen Copies	18.75
Twenty Copies	20.00

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Daily Edition, one year	$12.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.50

TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy, one year	$6.00

Subscribers to the Weekly, previous to January 1, 1874, will be entitled to the paper from date of subscription to January 1, 1875.

☞ Postmasters and others forming Clubs may retain 10 per cent on all subscriptions, and add single copies at club rates after they are formed.

Remittances may be made by draft, money order, or registered letter, at our risk.

Specimen Copies Sent Free.

Give Post Office address in full, including State and County, and address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

TRIMMINGS, &c.

G. MENDELSON,
34 East Washington-st., near State,
Continued Closing Out Sale,
AT GREATLY
REDUCED PRICES,
Of an IMMENSE STOCK of the
LATEST NOVELTIES.
Richest Trimmings, Jet Fringes, Loops, Ornaments, Fouragiers and Buttons to Match.
SASH, BONNET, AND NECK RIBBONS,
Choicest Evening Shades.
Steel, Gilt, Silver, Oxydized, and Jet
ORNAMENTS.
WORSTED EMBROIDERIES
In Great Variety, &c., &c., &c.
All these Rich and Elegant Goods
ARE OFFERED AT
FAR BELOW THE REGULAR MARKET PRICES.
P. S.—Special Bargains in Laces, Point Lace Collars, and Handkerchiefs.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS.,
Shirt Manufacturers
AND
Men's Furnishers,
HAVE
REMOVED
TO
67 & 69
WASHINGTON-ST.
(OLD OPERA HOUSE SITE.)

ORGANS.

BURDETT ORGANS,
The acknowledged leading Reed Instrument of the age, possesses more approved features than any other Reed Organ.
Such is the brisk demand for these unapproachable instruments that the extensive factory is running on full time, with the usual complement of workmen, the orders, even in these dull times, largely exceeding the manufacturers' ability to supply. Agents for the Burdett Organ are established in all important cities and towns. Send for our Illustrated Price List.
LYON & HEALY,
General Agents for the Northwest,
State and Monroe-sts., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

INITIAL PAPER.
The latest and most popular styles at wholesale and retail by
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 & 120 Monroe-st.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

FURS.

FURS!
ELEGANT STOCK—LOW PRICES.
BREWSTER,
Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

WEATHER STRIPS.

TORREY'S CELEBRATED
WEATHER STRIPS,
For Doors and Windows. Oldest house in the business. Competent men furnished to apply them if desired. J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO., Gen'l Agents for Chicago and Northwest, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

INSURANCE.

Life Insurance.
A smart, energetic man, of good standing and large acquaintance, wanted, for the general management in and about Chicago of a leading New York Company, to whom extra inducements in commissions will be offered. Address S. T. KING, 113 Dearborn-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the business of wholesale and retail dealers in Gas Fixtures, and as agents for the patent Sun-Burner and Ventilator, lately carried on at 116 South Clark-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties hereto. Henry Butenschoen having purchased the interest of Valentine Behncke in said business, stock, tools and fixtures, Valentine Behncke retires herefrom, and Henry Butenschoen will continue said business under the name of "H. Butenschoen," to whom all bills must be paid. H. Butenschoen assumes all liabilities and will pay all the indebtedness of the late firm.
VALENTINE BEHNCKE.
HENRY BUTENSCHOEN.
Chicago, Nov. 10, 1873.

PHANTOM POWDER.

"PHANTOM."
"Histe's Phantom Powder." Ladies will find this the nicest, whitest, softest, prettiest of face powders. None should fail to try it. You are sure to be delighted with the SURPASSING BEAUTY it gives to the complexion. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents per box. The trade supplied by Messrs. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 18 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

NOTICE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Applications for sleeping-car accommodations over the Union Pacific Railroad may be made to the undersigned at his office, No. 57 South Clark street, Chicago.
C. H. HALLOCK,
Agent U. P. and C. P. Railroads.

SPANISH BUTCHERS.

Santiago de Cuba the Scene of 49 More Murders.

The Captain, 36 of the Crew of the Virginius, and 12 Cubans Shot.

Franchi Alfaro, the Great Cuban Leader, Among the Victims.

He Offers a Million Dollars for His Life, but Offers Too Little.

The Slaughter in Direct Disobedience of the Home Government.

Joint Intervention of Great Britain and the United States Proposed.

The Spanish Volunteers as Disloyal as the Carlists of Spain.

Every Available Vessel in Our Navy-Yards to Be Put into Service.

Universal Indignation at the Dastardly Act.

Petition of 600,000 Colored Men for Free Cuba.

Comments of the Spanish and Cuban-American Papers of New York.

Are We Living in the Days of Alva?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—The State Department to-day, receiving confirmation of the wholesale shooting of the people on the Virginius, got a set-back, and prepared for a more public outcry by taking a position half a point ahead. It was immediately resolved to increase the fleet in the Spanish waters and keep it on hand. Mr. Fish went so far as to drop the remark that the Spanish Government would probably be gratified if the United States took the business in hand of chastising the Volunteers, whom he denounced as disloyal to their Government, and as much in a state of revolt against the home authorities as the insurgent Cubans were disloyal to the Captain-General.

FROM WHAT HAS LEAKED OUT

of Tuesday's Cabinet meeting, it is evident that Gen. Sickles has worked himself into the full management of the Spanish question, being responsible for the Iberian Republic, and having arranged to conduct at Madrid all the diplomacy which might arise. Mr. Fish holds that Sickles understands the popular feeling of American sympathy for Cuba, and shares in it, and will eventually obtain an approximate realization of our wishes, not perhaps by making Cuba free, but by giving her native population representation and probably a Captain-General who will neutralize the vicious Volunteers with a loyal Cuban militia. If this is impracticable, Sickles' diplomacy may be effective in negotiating amongst the corrupt leaders of Spanish politics a concession for the Cubans to

PURCHASE THEIR INDEPENDENCE

from Spain, the United States guaranteeing the money, and procuring it from Cuba by treaty with the insurgent Chiefs. Gen. Tarbert, late Consul-General at Havana, pressed the independence of Cuba upon the Administration when he came home last summer. He asserted the impossibility of suppressing the revolt, and expressed the belief that the

SPANISH ELEMENT WOULD EMIGRATE

rather than submit to be ruled by a Cuban majority. He showed that the resources of Cuba were unimpaired, and that the island could pay for itself at the highest valuation within a few years, and the native planters get more income than under Spanish official extortion. Torbert was unwilling to remain longer on the island, with his aversion to Spanish authority.

IF THE QUESTION OF HUMANITY

alone was to be now considered, the United States could probably offset the naval superiority of Spain by making a joint intervention with England, and this policy has also been pressed on the State Department as in the line of the present good understanding between the two English-speaking powers. Here, however, comes in the embarrassment of Mr. Sickles' protege, the Spanish Republic, which has no more weight with the English Government. The apprehensions of the English commercial classes are also alive to the

DESTINY OF CUBA

when Spain may be forced to surrender her colonies lying under the influence of the United States. British investments in the Spanish loan have their home effect, as they are to a certain extent secured by the revenues of Cuba. The popular feeling in England has been cultivated even more than in America in favor of Cuba, by Senor Marcias and other highly intelligent writers and men of society.

CONVERSATIONS WITH MR. FISH,

and drippings from Tuesday's Cabinet meeting, clearly show that we have no policy, large or small, in the premises, and that Mr. Fish fully comprehends all the above possibilities, but is under some mysterious influence, which is variously thought to be a surrender of the question to Sickles, or wounded pride for the denunciations he has received by the press on the well-known proprietorships and mortgages which the Aspinwalls and other American merchants hold in Cuban estates, and have no desire to see slavery broken up and the sugar-crop fail. Between the Carlist rebellion in Spain and the Cuban volunteers there is perfect sympathy; while Castelar, with a revolution behind him, a rebellion before him, and an insurrection in his colony, is leaning upon nobody but Mr. Sickles, whose coolness and resources have impressed both Grant and Fish. This is so well known in Washington that there have been two or three guess-rumors on the streets of Sickles' assassination at Madrid.

THE SPANISH ESPIONAGE IN WASHINGTON

is as nearly perfect as hired attorneys can make it, while we are thirteen days from communication with Mr. Sickles, and can only act upon official dispatches. The course of events will probably be a magniloquent regret from Castelar, which will hasten his ruin at home, while

MR. ROBESON WILL HURRY UP HIS SHIPS,

and we shall forget all about it in the throes of the next Congress.

AN INDIGNANT CUBAN

sympathizer publishes a card under the Secretary's nose to-day advising him to take the $15,000,000 we received at Geneva and buy some respectable English ships-of-war with it, so as to appear to be a government.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NEWS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The receipt about noon to-day of the news that Capt. Frye and thirty-six of the crew and sixteen of the passengers by the Virginius had been ruthlessly massacred at Santiago de Cuba by the Spanish authorities created intense excitement among the Cubans in this city. The majority of them at once suspended business, and gathered at the headquarters, in Exchange Place of "Los Amijos De Cuba," and other prominent places of resort, where they discussed and condemned in the strongest language this unjust and horrifying butchery. Murderous imprecations were heard on every hand, and the opinion was very generally held that by this time all on board the ill-fated Virginius had met their doom.

IS IT GROUND FOR WAR?

Few here believe that this last act of atrocity on the part of the Spaniards need precipitate war between the United States and Spain, inasmuch as the answer to the question whether or not she was on an expedition hostile to Spain seems to be, "She was." But the Cuban insurgents are not recognized either by Spain or the United States as belligerents. Where there is no recognition of belligerent rights, there cannot be a blockade-right to pursue blockade-runners beyond the maritime jurisdiction of the blockader. This belongs exclusively to belligerent powers. The Virginius had escaped beyond the maritime jurisdiction of Spain ten days before she was taken, and stopping her on the high seas after that seems to be a belligerent act.

THE NATIONALITY OF THE VESSEL

is likely to give rise to more dispute than the other point. She seems to have been sailing under an American register, and to have been regularly cleared from Kingston by the American Consul; and on a former occasion she has been officially recognized as an American ship.

AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Capt. Chandler, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, said to-night that he had received no instructions from Washington about acting in the matter.

GEN. MANUEL QUESADA

said to-day that if, as there is reason to believe, his son, who was one of the passengers of the Virginius, was butchered, the Spaniards should rue the act.

THE SPANISH NEWSPAPERS.

The Spanish organ in this city, the *Cronista*, has published a dispatch stating that Santa Rosa has been shot. Little doubt can exist but that this noble patriot has met his fate.

Antonia Zambriana, editor of *Le Revolucion*, says that the Cubans in this city have a fund of $60,000 already raised, which is to be devoted to the promotion of their cause. He believes that Spain will not give any satisfaction to the United States, and that she will approve the conduct of her Volunteers, as she did in the case of the butchery at Havana of medical students.

A FRIEND TO THE CAUSE.

Gen. Francis Darr, a prominent friend of the cause of the Cuban patriots, and formerly Commander of a vessel in their service, says that, under the severest construction that could be put upon the law, the lives of the people of the Virginius were sacred. He believes the Spanish Government has issued orders that any vessels bearing the American flag shall be seized on the slightest pretext. A petition to Congress, asking that the Cubans be recognized as belligerents, he said, had received several hundred signatures, and was being rapidly lengthened.

A PARTIAL LIST OF THE VICTIMS.

Below is as complete a list as can now be obtained of those on board the Virginius at the time of her capture:

Joseph Fry, Captain of the Virginius; Pedros Franchis de Alfaro, Augustine Santa Rosa, Chens Boza, Erminia Duesada, Enrique Castellenaci, Yndalecio Trujillo, Augustin Varona, Pedro Rizo, Richardo Trujillo, Enrique Canales, Gerafin Rodriquez, Andres Blanco, Juan Oritez, Jose Alarion, Francisco Santiestiban, N. Peneda, Francisco Morijon, N. Parraspita, Sergis Zaldo, N. Rubiera, N. Boitel, Menises T. Castro, Rumon P. Bello, F. Cabrera, Domingo Niarz, Manuel Locanos, Serino Otazo, N. Wals, Artnea Mola, Col. Mares, Jose Boitel, Pedro Cespedes, T. N. Boza, T. Basuneye, Salvador Penedo, Guillemo Vala, Carlo Marin, Manuel Gonzales, N. Saldo, P. Vello, Francisco Parraspita, N. Tapes, N. Corvison, C. Rodriguez, N. Bocabreena, A. Canalaes, Alonzo Arsis, Scapuldo Sariol, N. Sariol.

The only American, excepting Gen. Ryan, who is known to have been on board is named Gratz. Nothing more can be learned of him.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE EXECUTION.

HAVANA, Nov. 12.—On the 7th inst. the Captain and thirty-six of the crew of the steamer Virginius were executed at Santiago de Cuba, and on the next day, the 8th, twelve more of the Cuban volunteers were shot, among whom was Franchi Alfaro.

FORTY-NINE VICTIMS.

The dispatch from Santiago de Cuba announcing the execution of Capt. Frymore, of the Cuban patriots, says: "Franchi Alfaro, who was among the latter number, offered the Spanish authorities $1,000,000 if they would spare his life. The Spanish say that Alfaro came to assume the Presidency of the so-called Cuban Republic."

SURVEILLANCE.

Several passengers, both men and women, by the steamer City of New York, from New York on the 6th, which arrived yesterday, were arrested by the Spanish authorities on landing. It is reported that they are accused of complicity with the insurgents.

A SPANISH PAPER APPLAUDS THE EXECUTIONS.

HAVANA, Nov. 12.—The *Voce de Cuba* to-day says editorially that it is as humane as anybody; more so than many who make ostentatious pretensions of philanthropy, but it cannot do less than approve of the energy displayed towards all rebels, and particularly toward those whom the filibustering steamer Virginius brought to make more bloody war in Cuba.

THE COURT-MARTIAL

for the trial of those captured on the Virginius is still in session, working with all possible dispatch. Amongst the crew, and disguised as firemen, were Ignacio Alfaro, Bosa Arce, Varona, Castillanos, Pineda, Mola Beritel, and other persons of importance.

CAPT. JOSEPH FRY

was manifestly aware of the object of the expedition and nature of the cargo which he was tempted to take charge of by the large sum of money offered him, thinking that there were ninety-nine chances in a hundred of his landing in safety. It is thought that this will be the final effort of the insurrectionists.

THE SHOOTING.

The Captain and crew were shot by a squad of marines in the public square. Twelve of the insurgents were shot in front of the slaughter-house wall.

NAVAL ORDERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Orders have been received at the Navy-Yard here to fit out the monitor Manhattan for sea by Friday next. A large force of workmen have been employed. It is understood that other monitors at League Island are to be made ready for sea at once.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard to get the sloops of war Kearsarge and Juniata ready for sea at once. At noon to-day, under equally pressing orders, the torpedo boat Admiral Porter, was launched, and will be made ready for active operations in a few days. All officers about the Yard are greatly excited over the news from Havana.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—The Mahopac and Manhattan, ordered to be put in commission, and to which the officers are already assigned, will join the North Atlantic Squadron. The vessels of the navy have been so much reduced in number that it has been found somewhat difficult to promptly reinforce our squadrons in cases of emergency, but in the course of a few days all that can be made available will be sent to Cuban waters, in accordance with the determination of the Cabinet meeting yesterday. The Secretary of the Navy was to-day in consultation with different Bureau officers on the subject of preparing vessels for sea. The Government seems to be more earnest than heretofore in protecting the waters between the United States and Cuba from Spanish molestation. The Madrid Government being unable to enforce its authority in Cuba, that of the United States will be impelled to assert its power in all cases where the interests of citizens of this country and its own honor require decisive action. The President and all the members of his Cabinet are in accord on this subject.

STATUS OF THE CUBAN REBELLION.

It is not believed in official quarters that the contest in Cuba has at any time assumed conditions which amount to a war in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a de facto political organization of the insurgents sufficient to justify the recognition of belligerency, but, as President Grant said in one of his annual messages, the principle is maintained that this nation is its own judge when to accord rights of belligerency, either to a people struggling to free themselves from a Government they believe to be oppressive, or to independent nations at war with each other.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS FOR CUBA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—W. A. Scattron, Chairman of the Cuban Anti-Slavery Committee, and the Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, Secretary, will leave this city to-morrow to present to President Grant a petition signed by over 600,000 colored men in every State of the Union, praying for belligerent rights to Cuba.

PUBLIC INDIGNATION.

The principal discussion to-day at places where merchants congregate was the slaughter of the Captain and crew of the steamer Virginius, and the feeling of indignation was universal. Not a voice was raised in defense of the act, all asserting that the killing of the crew was unjustifiable, and demanded prompt action on the part of the United States Government.

The *Evening Post* says editorially: "The report from Cuba we published this morning in its very brevity makes the blood run cold. Are we living in the times of Alva? Have these butchers no fear of the indignation of the civilized world? Or do they mean to provoke us so that we shall have no alternative but to topple their infamous and impotent Provincial Government into the sea, and take possession in the name of outraged humanity and justice? The feeling of our citizens was raised to fever-heat by the execution of the four leaders. It will now rise to the boiling pitch. Cuba and her friends will hereafter need neither money nor men."

THE "FRIENDS OF CUBA,"

a society composed principally of Cubans, who are devoted to the revolutionary cause in Cuba, held a private meeting this evening at their rooms in Exchange Place. It was supposed that the Association would take some action regarding the Virginius massacre, but it was ascertained after the meeting that they did not intend doing so. The Cubans regard the matter as purely an American question, as the Virginius sailed from an English port and was legally cleared by an American Consul. They consider, however, that it was a peaceable expedition, and could not in any way be called an armed one.

WHAT IS THOUGHT IN WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—At the Cabinet meeting yesterday, a Washington correspondent makes the President say that he had read that eighty Cuban insurgents, who were captured as prisoners of war, had been shot, and that, while the report lacked confirmation, he was prepared to hear of its confirmation, after what had occurred in Cuba. He was satisfied that the Spanish Government did not and would not approve of such butchery. It was a matter, however, which an enlightened nation could not overlook. If, indeed, this method of warfare was necessary to the support of the Spanish Republic, individually he could not wish such a Government prosperity. If the Spanish people, in their effort to establish a republican form of government, could not control their authorities in Cuba, then, in the interest of humanity, he thought it time to interfere—not to encourage the struggling Cubans, nor embarrass the Spanish Republic in any way, but wholly in the interest of civilization and humanity.

FROM THE UNITED STATES CONSUL AT HAVANA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Secretary Fish received to-day a telegram from the Consul-General at Havana, stating that the Havana papers publish a statement, apparently from an official source, that the Captain of the Virginius, thirty-six of the crew, and sixteen others, were shot on the 7th and 8th inst. at Santiago de Cuba. The Secretary immediately proceeded to the Executive Mansion, and showed the telegram to the President, and soon thereafter telegraphed the Consul-General to verify the statement. The excitement against the Cuban authorities, which had somewhat ceased, has been revived by to-day's startling announcement. The news formed the subject of earnest comment in official and diplomatic circles.

ORDERS DISREGARDED.

It has heretofore been stated that the Castelar Government in Spain peremptorily demanded a stay of proceedings, but it seems that the order has been disregarded, thus strengthening the remark of the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs concerning the impracticability of dealing with the Cuban authorities.

THE FEELING IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—The news of the execution of forty-eight of the Virginius' prisoners created considerable excitement here, and is the subject of general conversation this evening. Capt. Joseph Fry, Commander of the Virginius, was a native of Florida, 46 years of age. He entered the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, in 1844, and remained in the navy until 1861, when he resigned, and entered the Confederate service. He leaves here a wife and seven children, the eldest boy a cripple, and a young girl aged 4 years.

WHAT THE LEADING PAPER OF HAVANA SAYS OF THE CAPTURE.

From the Diario de la Marina, Nov. 6.

The notice of the capture of the Virginius and the arraignment of the prisoners before a naval tribunal will doubtless rejoice the heart of every loyal citizen, since the Virginius is the first pirate vessel that has fallen into the hands of our brave sailors. The filibusters have been taken to Santiago de Cuba, where they have been put on trial. The crime of piracy is that which is most antagonistic to the laws of all civilized people. We presume that among those captured are Santa Rosa, the American, Ryan, and several others who were mentioned in the letters of our correspondent in New York, which have already been before our readers. There will be many notices touching this very important item of success, which we shall publish without the least delay. To-day however, we shall content ourselves by tendering our acknowledgments to the Commander of the frigate Tornado, Senor Don Dionisio Costillo. We have now neither the time nor space to enter fully into the consideration of the capture of the Virginius, as we have so many other subjects to occupy our columns, but we cannot conclude without ardently felicitating the Spanish navy, and in particular the brave men of the Tornado. To His Excellency, Capt.-Gen. Jovellar, we would express our entire satisfaction with the [illegible] the Virginius at the commencement of his command in this Antille, regarding it as the *nuncio* of complete victory in the future, and with the loyal of Cuba we will exclaim, with the most hearty enthusiasm, "*Viva la marina Espanola! Viva la integridad del territorio patrio!*"

At 12 o'clock to-day a committee of the Casino Espanol of Havana arrived at the Palace to congratulate the Captain-General on his safe arrival and to compliment him on his taking possession at the head of the Government, and at the same time they took the opportunity of expressing their joy at what they considered the most favorable augury that could be conceived on his arrival—viz: the seizure of the Virginius.

On learning the news of the capture the inhabitants along the streets of the Muralla and Mercaderas decorated their dwellings with flags, &c., as in the days of old patriotic feasts.

GEN. RYAN.

Washington (Nov. 10) Dispatch to the New York Times.

About three weeks ago Representative William J. Purman, of Florida, met Gen. Ryan here at the National Hotel. They were very well acquainted. Said Ryan: "I am off for Cuba again, and if you hear that I have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards I want you to go immediately to the President and get him to intercede for me. If I am captured it will be all day with me unless the President does something to save my life." Mr. Purman promised, but, of course, the news of the capture came too late.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Iron for the DesMoines & Minnesota Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Nov. 12.—A dispatch was received here to-day from Superintendent Day, at Pittsburgh, stating that he had purchased iron for ten miles on the DesMoines & Minnesota Railroad. The iron will be shipped at once, and will be laid on its arrival here.

The Davenport Horse-Railway.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 12.—The Davenport Horse-Railway Company to-day leased its road for nineteen years, for about $12,000 per year. W. M. Hewitt, the former lessee, received $18,000 for a leasehold of six years. The value of the road and rolling-stock amounts to $150,000, and the capital stock to $674,000.

JUDICIAL RESIGNATION.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 12.—Judge A. G. Miller, of the United States District Court of Wisconsin, who was appointed by President Van Buren, in 1838, has resigned.

FINANCIAL.

Money Easy in New York, and the Financial Situation Improving.

Bankruptcy Suit Against Jay Cooke & Co. Postponed Two Weeks.

Failures in the New York Tea-Trade Due to Overland Competition.

Suspension of Two More Banks in Pittsburgh.

The Railroads—Manufacturers—The Condition Abroad.

NEW YORK.

THE REGULAR MONETARY REPORT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Money was easy, and loans on call made from 7 down to 4 per cent to first-class borrowers. Prime discounts were 12 to 18. The banks gained $1,200,000 in legal to-day.

Sterling closed firm at 6¾ to 6½ for to-day, and 8¼ to 8¾ for sight. The customs receipts were $176,000.

GOLD,

after selling at 107, closed firm at 107⅛. Loans were from 2 to 7 per cent for carrying; the final rate was 7.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $115,000. The clearings were $30,000,000. The exports were $485,000 of silver bars.

Governments closed firm and in good demand. State bonds were strong and higher.

STOCKS

were strong and buoyant. Prices advanced from ¼ to 3 per cent, the highest quotations being made at the close. Western Union, New York Central, and Lake Shore were the strongest features of the market, three-fourths of the sales having been confined to these shares. The sales of Western Union amounted to 47,000 shares, of New York Central to 27,000, and of Lake Shore to 20,000.

THE TEA TRADE.

The failures in the tea trade yesterday are attributed rather to the competition which is growing up in the West than to the panic. The great Western marts, it is said, are receiving their tea mainly by San Francisco, and many smaller firms there have been wound up owing to this withdrawal of their trade. The decreasing trade is mentioned as the cause of one of the heaviest firms advertising two vessels of their fleet for sale.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY.

The work of reorganizing the Union Trust Company is progressing slowly, and one-half of the $1,000,000 stock required has been subscribed. The *Commercial* says that it appears hardly possible that Carleton could have performed so many dashing tricks in finance without confederate Directors.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE FIRM.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The matter of an order to show cause why Jay Cooke & Co. should not be declared bankrupts came up before Judge Cadwallader this morning in the United States Court. The order had only been served upon Jay Cooke, Jay Cooke, Jr., William G. Moorhead, and George C. Thomas. The original petitioners,—the Logan Square Building Association,—together with Samuel Josephs, Frank N. Steer, Mrs. John K. Findlay, and John Miller, intervening creditors, were represented by counsel, while some of the defendants were only represented informally by John C. Bullitt, Esq.

SOME REMARKS BY JUDGE CADWALLADER.

Judge Cadwallader, as an individual and not judicially, remarked that in a case like the present, and in times of universal financial distress, the conduct of creditors towards their debtors should be marked with forbearance and with the spirit of tolerance; that is, that creditors should not urge their right to such an extreme length as utterly to crush debtors. Such a course, in the opinion of the Judge, would not result in the securing of more of their claims than could have been secured by a milder course.

WANT OF LEGAL SERVICE ON DEFENDANTS.

The order to show cause had not legally been served upon the defendants, and, under the circumstances, he could not at present make an adjudication against them, even if he were pressed to do so; but he would order an adjourned meeting for two weeks hence, and direct publication of the order. Meantime, he thought it advisable for the creditors of the defendants to meet and appoint a committee to examine the assets, without interfering with them, and then enter into an arrangement by which the assets would be placed in the hands of such committee to be administered for the benefit of creditors. This he considered

THE BEST PLAN OF OPERATION

for all parties, and one that would give the fullest justice the circumstances would admit, without recourse to bankruptcy. The paper prepared by the defendants for the acceptance of their creditors was no doubt prompted by the desire to adjust all differences without recourse to bankruptcy. Such a desire was laudable, and it was not surprising, in the infancy of the Bankrupt law and in the absence of any perfected system of insolvency practice, that debtors who became embarrassed should be at a loss for a plan of adjustment outside of bankruptcy. He deemed the course suggested by him the best for this purpose, but of course it was simply submitted for the consideration of counsel, and it was a subject for earnest deliberation. Whilst

THE PAPER SUBMITTED BY THE DEFENDANTS

to their creditors was an impossible course to be carried out under the law, yet he thought it evinced a spirit and desire on the part of the former to do justice to all, and the honorary injunction under which it placed them would restrain them from doing anything in contravention of its meaning or derogatory to any creditor's interest. It was totally out of the question to suppose that they could settle their affairs without the supervision of some such committee as he had suggested.

AFTER THE JUDGE'S TALK.

After some discussion, William C. Price, representative of Mrs. Findlay, announced his intention of presenting affidavits on Wednesday next asking that the defendants be adjudged bankrupts.

AN ORDER BY THE COURT.

Judge Cadwallader then made the following order:

And now, on the 12th day of November, 1873, on petition of the Logan Square Building Association and subsequent petitioners and intervening creditors, an adjourned hearing is appointed for Wednesday, Nov. 26, at 10 a. m., and it is ordered that service of the several orders to show cause why said Jay Cooke & Co. should not be adjudicated bankrupts be made, so far as it cannot be otherwise effected, by publication of a copy of the order in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, Washington *Republican*, and New York *Commercial Advertiser*, twice weekly in each, the last insertion not to be later than Nov. 22. This order will not be understood as excusing the want of any personal or other service that may be proper, or as precluding application by any party interested at any time.

PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPREHENSION AND DISTRUST.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 12.—The elements of distrust in financial circles continued to a great extent to-day. The weather was gloomy, and business opened about as the weather, cloudy and dark. This morning

THE MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK

closed its doors, and refused to honor checks. This bank has been reported as shaky for several days past, and yesterday a large number of depositors gave notice that they would withdraw their funds to-day. The bank, being possessed of plenty of assets, which at present are unavailable, concluded that this morning it would be best not to meet the drain which would be made, so the doors did not open at all. The officers of the bank have in preparation a statement, which will be made public in a few days.

MELLON & SONS' BANK,

on Smithfield street, did not open for payment to-day, and received no deposits. The private real estate of the senior member of the firm—ex-Judge Mellon—would alone meet all liabilities. He stated to your correspondent that the outside drain upon him was too great. The paper which he held from responsible parties had to be extended, and his mortgages being at present unavailable, he was compelled to suspend. He did not know how long he would continue closed; but he had five dollars of assets for every dollar of liability.

ACCOUNTS OF THE EAST LIBERTY BANKS.

At a meeting of the stockholders, the following statement was made to-day by the East Liberty savings banks.

ASSETS.

Mortgages	$ 67,104.12
Bills receivable	128,236.81
Cash	18,480.79
Due from banks and bankers	22,186.26
Stamps	39.12
Total	$236,047.09

LIABILITIES.

Transient deposits	$ 98,412.18
Time deposits	99,205.22
Total	$197,667.40
Surplus over liabilities	38,429.69

They also adopted the following:

Resolved, That we levy and pay in on or before the 1st of December, an assessment of 25 per cent on our stock; and distribute this, together with the cash now on hand and funds derived from all other sources, equally, per rata, among our depositors, on and after the 10th of December next; and that we shall make similar distribution of all funds collected thereafter every three months, till all are paid in full, with interest.

They also adopted a resolution to the effect that they had full confidence in the directory, and they would reopen forthwith and take deposits, which could be checked out without notice; but no interest would be allowed upon such deposits.

OTHER BANKS.

By interviews with officers of the National Banks to-day, I find that their liabilities have decreased nearly 8 per cent within the last four weeks; and that deposits have grown greater in a larger ratio. This is due largely to Western debtors, who have been very liberal within the last few weeks in meeting their paper, some of which was over-due. Another thing noticeable was that very few Chicago firms had asked for extensions; and those that had have been partly paying up since, showing that they mean to sustain their credit. There are some who think that the suspension of these minor institutions will compel, for the time being, the closing of large ones, but this is the talk of a very few.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A VISIBLE IMPROVEMENT.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—There is a visible improvement in financial and business affairs. The look to-day was more cheerful than for some time, and money has moved freer. Money is not yet plenty, but it is becoming daily more accessible. New York funds, although still in good request, are generally obtainable at about par and, beyond the continued scarcity of money, matters are steadily resuming their normal condition. Rates, as a rule, have scarcely yet begun to feel any softening influence from the improved condition of affairs, partially owing, doubtless, to the large amount of paper on the market, much of it from out of town sources. The belief is rapidly gaining ground that not only is the worst over, but there will be a speedy revival of business activity. There is

LESS FEAR AMONG CONSUMERS

of buying goods, and the prices of many articles are so low that large sales have been made for actual consumption. Leather is more inquired for, and there is a growing confidence among shoe manufacturers that we shall have an active and an early trade. The dealers in grain and breadstuffs on 'Change to-day were very cheerful, and there was a largely increased demand for grain, sellers refusing prices that would have been gladly accepted yesterday.

THE RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CALIFORNIA & TEXAS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—Amongst the latest developments in the California & Texas Construction Company is the production of a circular, sent to the stockholders shortly after Mr. Scott's return from Europe, and but a few days before the suspension of the concern. The critical condition of the Company was admitted, but a proposition was made to the stockholders to come to its relief and save their investment; and

A TENDER OF THE FOLLOWING EFFECT

was made: First, they were to pay up the residue of their subscription of $1,200 on the basis of every thousand. For this $2,200, they, in to receive $1,000 in land-grant bonds, $[illegible] the construction bonds, and $2,000 more, capital stock of the Construction Co. There ing $4,200 in securities for every $[illegible] generally were no responses, as the invalid securities had made up their minds that present would not be marketable [illegible].

A STOCKHOLDER [illegible] stockholders says

One of the most [illegible] with his stock, as the that he would not [illegible] represent the whole and $7,000,000 of [illegible] the railway company, which has only debt of [illegible] and half as much graded 300. Which is worth $15,000,000, inclusive of the land-grant. He thinks Mr. Scott got to Europe too late, and had too much confidence in himself when he attempted to negotiate his bonds at the high figure of 90 cents.

ANOTHER TOM SCOTT VENTURE.

The railroad from Richmond to the Potomac, which Tom Scott has long sought to obtain and make one of the broken links in his Southern line, paid a cash dividend to-day, under its old management, while Scott's new connection, which menaced it, has been out of repair for a fortnight and trains stopped.

THE POLITICAL EFFECT OF SCOTT'S TROUBLES.

Scott's embarrassment has put his political friends in jeopardy in many of the Southern States, in particular Gilbert Walker, who had his support for the Senate from Virginia. Senator Spencer, of Alabama, who negotiated the lease of the Memphis & Charleston Road for Scott, is in no better spirits.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A RECEIVER FOR THE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—It is rumored that a bill in equity is being prepared for the purpose of putting the California & Texas Construction Company into the hands of a Receiver until the present troubles are over. Ex-Chief Justice Thompson is one of the reputed Receivers.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & ST. LOUIS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 12.—The papers are now being prepared to put the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Railroad into bankruptcy at the instance of the banks here, which have loaned money to the Company. The indebtedness of the Company is quite small, about $900,000 of the Company's first mortgage bonds being out as collateral, and sold to the amount of $425,000. A meeting of stockholders is called for Nov. 25.

MANUFACTURES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IN NEW ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 12.—There is little notable change in manufacturing affairs. The mills of the Manchester Print Works will, on and after Monday next, run eight hours a day for five days in the week, not running on Saturdays; all the other mills run on full time. W. W. Freeman & Co., cotton manufacturers at North Adams, in this State, have reduced their pay-roll one-fifth in amount, and Messrs. Hought, Galloup, Smith & Co. will follow their example next Monday. These firms employ an aggregate of 2,800 people. Messrs. Briggs Brothers and Harvey, Arnold & Co. are running on full time.

OHIO FALLS CAR COMPANY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 12.—The creditors of the Ohio Falls Car Company met to-day and received a statement of the affairs of the Company, showing assets of $1,504,000, and liabilities of about $350,000, and appointed a committee to examine the statement and visit the works of the Company, in Jeffersonville, Ind., this evening. The Committee reported a settlement, which was accepted by the creditors. The basis is an extension of the indebtedness 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, and 48 months. The agreement was readily signed. In a few days the car-works will be in full blast after a suspension of some weeks, and will furnish employment to 700 men.

SUSPENSION IN PEORIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 12.—Randall & Potter, mill-

(Continued on the Eighth Page.)

GRAIN WAREHOUSING.

Continuation of Registrar Clary's Interesting Statement.

He Declares that Registration Is of No Use to Prevent Frauds, but May Lead to Their Detection.

All the Information of the Registrar's Office Is Obtained from the Books Kept by the Warehousemen.

All the Elevators Deliver Grain Without the Receipts.

Cancellation of Receipts Frequently in Long Arrear of the Shipments.

The Law Is Defective, and Mr. Clary Points Out in What Particulars.

The following is a continuation of the testimony of Mr. Stephen Clary, Registrar of Grain, given before the Board of Trade Investigating Committee. The first part of Mr. Clary's evidence was printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

MR. CLARY'S EVIDENCE CONTINUED.

The Chairman—Have you any reason to suppose that any grain has ever been shipped out by collusion with the Inspectors?

Mr. Clary—I am perfectly certain in my own mind that no such thing has ever been done.

Mr. O. S. Hough—When we unloaded canal-boats into the vessel—there is no law providing for a thing of that kind—how it is to be settled, whether you give receipts or buy the grain. We had an understanding with Mr. Clary what was best to do and to do the best we could; that we were obliged to unload the canal-boats.

Mr. Clary—Everything has been reported. I know that they had, I am franz to say, a good many of the receipts; but I did not know whether they had them all; I did take that chance; I would not take it again; but if it is all straight; the Commissioners know it; what is; somebody in my office wrote to the Commissioners that there was an irregularity going on there, and one of the Commissioners, Mr. Pearson, came up here. This was about the time that the fraud, I think, was discovered; and I explained to him just exactly how the thing had been done, and told him that I saw the Houghs' dilemma; that I concluded that it was safe to help them out of it a little, and that if he did not have all the receipts he would get them, and I knew he would, and consequently thought it would all come out straight, as it did. And he said to me that he was satisfied in all such cases, to have them bring over the receipts canceled at once. I saw it, and I most assuredly would do it so another time.

Mr. Priestly—I understand you, Mr. Clary, from your testimony, that your accounts with Mr. Hough are all settled and satisfactory?

Mr. Clary—Everything straight, sir. They have made all the receipts good. And I may say for Mr. Hough, right here, that there is no elevator in town that have been straighter right straight along in all their reports than they have. This little "fiasco," which I cannot help but call it, is the only thing that ever occurred in reference to the matter. Mr. Priestly and Mr. Warren (addressing those gentlemen), I saw Mr. Wright this morning and stated substantially to him. That is the investigation that we have to take the scope of an inquiry into the way all this thing was done in my office and in the Inspector's office, and all that sort of thing, that I hesitated somewhat in going to a hotel for the reason that it would not be personally owner to almost anybody that the thing was loosely managed in my office in canceling these receipts and incidentally registering them. However, from what a great fuss about registering receipts; they failed to mention that they were first canceled and then registered (which is the fact), and thus effectually destroyed from being of any use to the elevator because while there are a few of these canceled receipts by me, you know, in circulation, yet, as I understand it, everybody is very chary of them, and nobody would probably bid for any such kind of a thing to the extent, if they had been disposed to put them upon the market. Now, then, in my office—I think it would be proper for me to make some little explanation—that my office is a great many people have asked me whether we always compare the car numbers on the receipts with the Inspector's reports before we registered the receipts. I had been the habit of so doing for about a year, and I went into the office, I, of course, carried on that system for something like a year; and I saw that was wrong, and has grown out of it. It has been an unfortunate fact; we frequently found mistakes, but we never found any attempts at fraud—we found mistakes, but we never found any attempt at fraud or anything of the kind.

The Chairman—Suppose there had been now—suppose, instead of our elevators all being managed by responsible firms—suppose there had been an attempt to defraud, wasn't it possible, then, under your system of registration, that there might have been serious frauds perpetrated on the public?

Mr. Clary—My own opinion is, no. My own opinion is, if they attempted to commit a fraud, it would be a very ridiculous way to do it; that if they wanted to commit a fraud—that is to say, if they wanted to have a receipt issued where the property did not go into store, they would gather up these tickets from the cars and palm them off on the Inspector there as if they had grain in store, and then incidentally upon my office. It would be a very silly way for them to attempt to issue receipts for the car-numbers; this is my opinion, and I may say that I so said to Mr. Hough. It would be a very silly attempt at fraud for them to issue those when they disagreed with the report of the elevator, which we would have, at any rate, the next morning.

The Chairman—Exactly; but you know that warehouse receipts here are given one day and paid the next. Could not an elevator concern who were disposed to fraud, issue these receipts afloat on the day previous and fail the next day? What remedy is there there?

Mr. Clary—Well, just the same remedy that there would be in the case I stated—no remedy at all. If they were going to commit a fraud, as I say, they would not do it in that way.

The Chairman—Well, perhaps not.

Mr. Clary—If Buckingham wanted to commit a fraud—because we would know it from the reports which we would get from the elevators, and they would know that everything was not correct in that way; for Buckinghams can commit all sorts of frauds on us in the way they make their reports. Suppose they were to issue receipts for fifty car-loads that absolutely did not go into store. They, of course, would not return them down on this book that they returned to us, as being gone into store, and their receipts would correspond with that. Human ingenuity cannot invent any plan whereby a fraud could be perpetrated. I may say for human ingenuity has been very successful in detecting frauds. And that I understand the province of my office to be. It is not so much to prevent fraud—not so much to detect fraud, but to detect. We did undetect the Hough matter as quick into thirty-six hours as we ought to if the Inspector up there had attended to his duty. But he says now, as I understand, that he didn't get the message until Saturday afternoon; but the note was up there Friday morning.

The Chairman—Well, it is a very natural inquiry in view of all this—of what practical use is the registration?

Mr. Clary—To detect fraud.

The Chairman—Not to prevent?

Mr. Clary—No, sir; it cannot prevent.

Mr. Priestly—Don't you strange, Mr. Clary, in regard to these receipts being twice used?

Mr. Clary—Which?

Mr. Priestly—You say there have been receipts which have been twice used.

Mr. Clary—You mean receipts canceled in my office. I tell you, Mr. Priestly, the original panses for all the trouble of shipping our grain without canceled receipts, and that is the reason why I think it is that promptly, as I understand it, everybody is very chary of them, and nobody would probably bid for any such kind of a thing to the extent, if they had been disposed to put them upon the market. Now, then, in my office—I think it would be proper for me to make some little explanation—that my office is a great many people have asked me whether we always compare the car numbers on the receipts with the Inspector's reports before we registered the receipts. I had been the habit of so doing for about a year, and I went into the office, I, of course, carried on that system for something like a year; and I saw that was wrong, and has grown out of it. It has been an unfortunate fact; we frequently found mistakes, but we never found any attempts at fraud—we found mistakes, but we never found any attempt at fraud or anything of the kind.

The Chairman—Suppose there had been now—suppose, instead of our elevators all being managed by responsible firms—suppose there had been an attempt to defraud, wasn't it possible, then, under your system of registration, that there might have been serious frauds perpetrated on the public?

Mr. Clary—My own opinion is, no. My own opinion is, if they attempted to commit a fraud, it would be a very ridiculous way to do it; that if they wanted to commit a fraud—that is to say, if they wanted to have a receipt issued where the property did not go into store, they would gather up these tickets from the cars and palm them off on the Inspector there as if they had grain in store, and then incidentally upon my office. It would be a very silly way for them to attempt to issue receipts for the car-numbers; this is my opinion, and I may say that I so said to Mr. Hough. It would be a very silly attempt at fraud for them to issue those when they disagreed with the report of the elevator, which we would have, at any rate, the next morning.

The Chairman—Exactly; but you know that warehouse receipts here are given one day and paid the next. Could not an elevator concern who were disposed to fraud, issue these receipts afloat on the day previous and fail the next day? What remedy is there there?

Mr. Clary—Well, just the same remedy that there would be in the case I stated—no remedy at all. If they were going to commit a fraud, as I say, they would not do it in that way.

The Chairman—Well, perhaps not.

Mr. Clary—If Buckingham wanted to commit a fraud—because we would know it from the reports which we would get from the elevators, and they would know that everything was not correct in that way; for Buckinghams can commit all sorts of frauds on us in the way they make their reports. Suppose they were to issue receipts for fifty car-loads that absolutely did not go into store. They, of course, would not return them down on this book that they returned to us, as being gone into store, and their receipts would correspond with that. Human ingenuity cannot invent any plan whereby a fraud could be perpetrated. I may say for human ingenuity has been very successful in detecting frauds. And that I understand the province of my office to be. It is not so much to prevent fraud—not so much to detect fraud, but to detect. We did undetect the Hough matter as quick into thirty-six hours as we ought to if the Inspector up there had attended to his duty. But he says now, as I understand, that he didn't get the message until Saturday afternoon; but the note was up there Friday morning.

The Chairman—Well, it is a very natural inquiry in view of all this—of what practical use is the registration?

Mr. Clary—To detect fraud.

The Chairman—Not to prevent?

Mr. Clary—No, sir; it cannot prevent.

Mr. Priestly—Don't you strange, Mr. Clary, in regard to these receipts being twice used?

Mr. Clary—Which?

Mr. Priestly—You say there have been receipts which have been twice used.

Mr. Clary—You mean receipts canceled in my office. I tell you, Mr. Priestly, the original panses for all the trouble of shipping our grain without canceled receipts, and that is the reason why I think it is that promptly, as I understand it, everybody is very chary of them, and nobody would probably bid for any such kind of a thing to the extent, if they had been disposed to put them upon the market. Now, then, in my office—I think it would be proper for me to make some little explanation—that my office is a great many people have asked me whether we always compare the car numbers on the receipts with the Inspector's reports before we registered the receipts. I had been the habit of so doing for about a year, and I went into the office, I, of course, carried on that system for something like a year; and I saw that was wrong, and has grown out of it. It has been an unfortunate fact; we frequently found mistakes, but we never found any attempts at fraud or anything of the kind.

The Chairman—Suppose there had been now—suppose, instead of our elevators all being managed by responsible firms—suppose there had been an attempt to defraud, wasn't it possible, then, under your system of registration, that there might have been serious frauds perpetrated on the public?

Mr. Clary—My own opinion is, no. My own opinion is, if they attempted to commit a fraud, it would be a very ridiculous way to do it; that if they wanted to commit a fraud—that is to say, if they wanted to have a receipt issued where the property did not go into store, they would gather up these tickets from the cars and palm them off on the Inspector there as if they had grain in store, and then incidentally upon my office. It would be a very silly way for them to attempt to issue receipts for the car-numbers; this is my opinion, and I may say that I so said to Mr. Hough. It would be a very silly attempt at fraud for them to issue those when they disagreed with the report of the elevator, which we would have, at any rate, the next morning.

The Chairman—Exactly; but you know that warehouse receipts here are given one day and paid the next. Could not an elevator concern who were disposed to fraud, issue these receipts afloat on the day previous and fail the next day? What remedy is there there?

Mr. Clary—Well, just the same remedy that there would be in the case I stated—no remedy at all. If they were going to commit a fraud, as I say, they would not do it in that way.

The Chairman—Well, perhaps not.

Mr. Clary—If Buckingham wanted to commit a fraud—because we would know it from the reports which we would get from the elevators, and they would know that everything was not correct in that way; for Buckinghams can commit all sorts of frauds on us in the way they make their reports. Suppose they were to issue receipts for fifty car-loads that absolutely did not go into store. They, of course, would not return them down on this book that they returned to us, as being gone into store, and their receipts would correspond with that. Human ingenuity cannot invent any plan whereby a fraud could be perpetrated. I may say for human ingenuity has been very successful in detecting frauds. And that I understand the province of my office to be. It is not so much to prevent fraud—not so much to detect fraud, but to detect. We did undetect the Hough matter as quick into thirty-six hours as we ought to if the Inspector up there had attended to his duty. But he says now, as I understand, that he didn't get the message until Saturday afternoon; but the note was up there Friday morning.

The Chairman—Well, it is a very natural inquiry in view of all this—of what practical use is the registration?

Mr. Clary—To detect fraud.

The Chairman—Not to prevent?

Mr. Clary—No, sir; it cannot prevent.

Mr. Priestly—And yet,

ROAD NEWS.

...Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents.

...gulations Adopted Con...g Tickets and Baggage.

...ssions to Be Paid to Scalp... Tickets to Be Sold ...ept at Regular ... Offices.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The New City Government.

Important Interview with John Smith.

The New Distribution of Offices.

Police Superintendent, City Comptroller, Board of Public Works, Corporation Counsel, Etc., Etc.

The City Printing—How to Buy an English Newspaper.

The "People's Party," so strong and united the day of the election, is now in a condition of confusion, arising from the difficulty attending an equitable division of the perquisites between the two great nationalities which made up the mass of their voters. The Germans declared at the beginning of the campaign that they fought for principle and not for office—which was probably true. They reiterate that declaration now, but say that the Irish should not insist upon having everything—which is also true.

Since the management of the City Government for the next two years depends to some extent on the result of these misunderstandings, a reporter was sent into the camp of the "People's Party," to see whether he could pick up any trustworthy information from the leaders. He went back and forth, visiting the headquarters of the German forces and of the Irish contingent, and at last succeeded in finding a gentleman who, belonging to neither faction, knew the views of both, and was willing to state them, on the condition that his name should not be mentioned.

This is a remarkable request, and will, of course, be acceded to. In order to avoid the inconvenience of giving a dialogue with an impersonal being, a "distinguished gentleman," he will be temporarily christened as John Smith, a name which will not betray his identity.

Omitting the usual preliminary remarks, we will come down to business.

SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

The Reporter—Is it stated yet, Mr. Smith, who is to be Superintendent of Police? Of course Washburn will go.

Mr. Smith—Well, yes. We made the fight on him, more than on most of the candidates. He was one of the "issues" voted on last week, and he has sense enough to know that he is beaten. He will resign this week, and leave the field free for Colvin to act. As for his successor, there is considerable pulling and hauling.

The Reporter—The understanding seemed to be a while ago that Capt. Hickey was to have it.

Mr. Smith—Not exactly. Hickey is strongly pressed by the Irish. He is one of the martyrs of Medill's administration, and it is felt that he must be provided for. It would not do to put him back as Captain of the First District, because everybody is satisfied with Buckley. Lull will have to clear out on the West Side, but Hickey would not care about going across the river, except to see Lizzie Moore. Hickey's friends think he deserves promotion, and even the Irish Law-and-Order men are strong for him. Dixon would back him as warmly as any of the Irish members of the People's Party. But, for all that, I do not think he is the man.

The Reporter—Still it was generally understood that the programme was that he was to be Superintendent, and that the office of Deputy was to be revived for Joe Dixon.

Mr. Smith—Oh, it is easy enough to make up a programme, but what does it amount to when it is made? The man whose name is not on one of these official programmes is generally the one to bet on. Now in this case, the man is Jake Rehm.

The Reporter—Yes, but he will not take it.

Mr. Smith—Yes, he will, not, perhaps, exactly of his own free will, for I am not certain that he does want it—though you can never tell with Rehm—but because his friends and superiors will insist on it.

The Reporter—Why did not he stick as Police Commissioner then?

Mr. Smith—He did not want the place; it was doubtful if he was eligible, and there were not the same strong reasons—it was not necessary for the interests of others that he should stay in.

The Reporter—Who, then, is insisting that Rehm must take this place?

Mr. Smith—The Germans want a German at the head of the force. Many of them say they merely want Rehm put in to reorganize things, but that is all talk. They want him there to stay. A German at the head of the Fire Department can do very little. If in charge of the police force he can do a great deal. The patronage is very great, and the force plays a pretty important part in an election. But, besides all that, and besides the fact that many think Rehm the best man for the place, Charley Farwell is urging Rehm with all his power.

The Reporter—Farwell working for Rehm? Why so? Is he paying off old debts?

Mr. Smith—Not at all. He is looking out for the future. Rehm and Farwell have always been on good terms, politically and otherwise. Both of them belonged to the inside Ring, and got along together admirably. Farwell was the ablest, and Rhem admitted it, and worked for him faithfully. Rehm had considerable influence among the Germans, was quiet and trustworthy, and Farwell could rely implicitly on him. Now, do not you see? The Germans have gone out in the wilderness. They have said Good-bye to the Republican party. Very well. Mr. Farwell represents a district which contains a very heavy German vote. The North Side gave us nearly 6,000 majority, you know. The district also takes in some heavy German country towns. Mr. Farwell wants to be re-elected, of course, but to do that with the German vote against him would be too hard a job. So he has to make friends among the Germans, and in order to do that he wants to get Rehm in that most important place.

The Reporter—But has not the election rather separated them? Rehm worked on your side, and Farwell was ostensibly opposed to you?

Mr. Smith—That amounts to nothing between them. Rehm would still do anything to help Farwell, and I am half-inclined to believe that Hesing himself would help Farwell quietly, if he could. They are old partners, and would be willing to go into business together again, if they could.

The Reporter—So you bet on Rehm?

Mr. Smith—I am a little too old at this business to bet on anybody. But I do know that the Germans, and Farwell, and a good many Americans are backing Rehm. Besides, they say Farwell "runs" Colvin, or used to in old times. So, if I did not know how amazingly uncertain things are just now, I should say positively that Rehm would get it.

CORPORATION NEWSPAPER.

But, you see, that is not what troubles us the worst. It is an easy business to fill up the offices, but we—that is, the leaders—want to get an organ, a newspaper, and that is not so easily found.

The Reporter—What in the world do you want of an organ? You have the *Staats Zeitung* yet.

Mr. Smith—Certainly, but Mr. Hesing wants an English paper.

The Reporter—Let him take the advice given and publish in both languages.

Mr. Smith—It costs too much, and does not pay anything.

The Reporter—But what do you want an organ for, anyhow. I thought the day was over for that kind of thing.

Mr. Smith—My dear sir, our folks want an English paper for two reasons. The first is, to do the city printing, which is worth from $15,000 to $25,000 a year. It is doubtful if the *Staats Zeitung* would be entitled to it if it did publish an English edition, and that sum is too much to be allowed to stay in the Treasury. In the second place we want a paper which will defend the new administration, and which will reach those who read English.

The Reporter—I do not believe the English papers have any intention of dealing unfairly with the incoming Government. So long as it does well they will support it. So what can your special organ do but give City Hall gossip, and publish the Comptroller's report in advance?

Mr. Smith—Why, yes, I presume the papers will support the administration when they think it is right. But opinions sometimes differ as to what is right. The City Government might do something which it thought was honest and proper, but which all the papers might declare to be very dishonest and improper. If such a state of affairs were to occur, it would be advisable for us to have an English paper to represent our side of the case, and to put public opinion right.

The Reporter—What progress have you made in getting your paper?

Mr. Smith—None at all; worse than none. Mr. Hesing's idea was at first, as I understand it, to get hold of the *Post* and convert it into a representative of "liberal-minded" opinions and an opponent of "muckerdom."

The Reporter—Did Mr. Blakely think favorably of it?

Mr. Smith—He? It was not necessary to consult him about the matter. The stock of the concern was hypothecated some time ago, except a little which Mr. Gage holds, and is now in the hands of three banks. They run the business affairs of the *Post*, and put in the business-office manager to look after their interests. They were not anxious to keep the stock,—that was well known,—and so the Party, as I understand it, hit upon the idea of getting hold of the stock. A certain amount of the city deposits had been made at these banks by Mr. Gage, and they would prefer to keep those deposits rather than the *Post* stock. So it was suggested to these banks that if they would take the necessary steps to have that stock put into the possession of the People's Party, Dan O'Hara would continue these deposits with them, it being understood, of course, that this continuance was an equivalent for the stock. It should be stated, however, that O'Hara was not a party to the proposition.

The Reporter—Well, what hindered this transfer? If both sides were willing, where was the hitch?

Mr. Smith—Why, it was found that Dan wouldn't agree to it. He said the City Treasurer could not make any agreement as to where, or in what amounts, or for how long a time he would make deposits. When it was found that he could not be shaken, the bargain was off, of course. The banks would not give up the stock for nothing, and the city funds could not be used to procure it.

The Reporter—Why did they not fall back on Miller? The County Treasurer's deposits are large enough to cover the case.

Mr. Smith—The County Treasurer is tied up by an enormous bond. As Treasurer he has to give a bond for double the State and county tax levy, and as Collector, in which capacity he collects the delinquent city tax, he has to give another bond—all together amounting to over $4,000,000. Nobody can furnish such a bond on his individual security. Certain of the banks unite and go on his bond, but with the understanding that all the receipts are to be under their control. He has no more control over them than I have. Why! they appoint his cashier, and every evening, after the office closes, that individual takes the funds and carries them to the banks concerned. No, not a cent is to be secured in that quarter, and where it is to come from is a point which is not yet settled.

The Reporter—Buy the stock for what the banks will sell it for.

Mr. Smith—No, that is too risky. The Legislature might take it into its head, to abolish the whole system of printing official proceedings and then the investment would be a dead loss.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Reporter—To go back to the office question, what is to be done with the Board of Public Works?

Mr. Smith—It is very much mixed up. Carter's term expires, and Mr. Colvin wants to appoint a good man, the trouble being whether the Council will confirm him. That body is already assuming to take charge of things, just as if Medill's bill had expired now, instead of running till March. They had a caucus, the other evening, and while they decided nothing, yet they showed that they were intending to run matters and to dictate to the Mayor. I think they would confirm McAvoy, however, since he would get the bulk of the Irish vote, and would be unobjectionable to the Americans. The difficulty is with the West Side. Thompson has four years yet to run, and probably would not be disturbed; but the trouble is that the West Side Aldermen do not think he has been active enough in looking after their interests, and has allowed himself to be controlled by his colleagues.

The Reporter—That means he is to be turned out to make a place for Tom Courtney?

Mr. Smith—No, the man who is working hardest for the place is Gen. McArthur.

The Reporter—Who—the Postmaster?

Mr. Smith—Yes.

The Reporter—What troubles him? I should think he would prefer to stay where he is.

Mr. Smith—Very likely he would, but Federal office-holding is not a very permanent business, and there may be dissatisfaction in Washington at the way in which the Republican party here has been allowed to fall to pieces. The Administration wants men who can preserve the organization. Besides, if he gets this place on the Board, he is certain for four years. No future Mayor can disturb him. There he sticks, with good pay and considerable influence, until 1877.

OTHER OFFICES.

The Reporter—And how is it with the Board of Health?

Mr. Smith—The feeling in the Council will be to abolish it, if it cannot be controlled. It has become obnoxious to the distillers, because it issued an order forbidding them to feed cattle within the city limits either winter or summer. Of course the order is all right, but they don't see it, and are going to make a fight to have it repealed. Tom Lynch, who was elected in the Nineteenth Ward, is a distiller himself, and Bailey, from the Ninth, is an employe of Shufeldt's. The first step will be the appointment of Dr. George Schloetzer, the German member of the Board of Health, in place of Dr. Ben C. Miller. Then the move will be made in the Board to repeal the order. If that fails, Messrs. Miller and Johnson will go overboard. Charley Moore is an Irishman, and will have to remain.

The Reporter—Whereabouts in this division is Ald. McGrath to come in?

Mr. Smith—The Alderman is in the habit of putting his finger in every pie he can. We all know that he will take the best thing he can get. His friends say he wants to be City Clerk. It is a snug place, good for two years, with good pay, and puts a man in a position to do an immense amount of quiet log-rolling. But my impression is that he wants to be President of the Council, an office which will be revived when the Mayor's Bill expires, for two reasons: You know he was elected Acting Mayor a year ago, and that on that account Mr. Medill declined to go off on his proposed visit. It galled him bitterly, and he will never forget it. When Bond was elected Acting Mayor recently, McGrath, who had expected to beat him, was fearfully chagrined; showed it then, and has ever since. It would be a special victory for him to get the place. Besides, the President of the Council is an important officer. He will appoint the Standing Committees, including the one on Finance and Public Buildings.

The Reporter—Have you any idea he can get it?

Mr. Smith—That depends entirely on the Council. But you know he was under three indictments for bribery a couple of years ago, and how far that will operate on the minds of the members of the new Council is only to be found out when they get together.

The Reporter—Who will be put in as Comptroller?

Mr. Smith—A good man, I presume, if one can be found to take it. It was offered to S. S. Hayes, but he may think it a hard job to borrow money for the next two years. It is believed that Colvin himself is thinking of S. D. Ward. Besides, when you come to these offices the conflicting claims of the constituents have to be considered. Each side says the other has the most. The Irish say that Lieb, Von Hollen, and Miller have more patronage, more small places to give away in the shape of clerkships, etc., than Doyle, O'Hara, Dennehey, and all the other Irishmen who were elected, while the Germans reply that the City Treasury is really worth all the others put together. It is a good deal harder to make this allotment than it was to make up the ticket.

The Reporter—How many places are there to be filled?

Mr. Smith—That depends on how many men Colvin can be persuaded to turn out. Some of the zealous ones want him to put four or five out of the School Board, so as to give the Irish and Germans a larger representation there. They would also like to see Woodard and Queal dropped from the Library Board, and Derrickson from that of Bridewell Inspectors. Then there is the Comptroller with about eight clerks, a Corporation Counsel with three or four, a City Clerk with three, two Police Court Clerks, one on the North, and one on the West Side, a Gas Inspector, and several minor places which are sought after by a hundred people.

The Reporter—Then you cannot tell who stands the best chance for Corporation Counsel?

Mr. Smith—If hard work and much lobbying could secure it, Col. Snowhook would be the man. But such a place would never be given to such a person. So far as Mr. Hesing has any preferences, I think they are for Julius Rosenthal. Mr. Rosenthal is a good lawyer, and is now a member of the Library Board, a position which he rather fancies, but I presume he would accept the office of Corporation Counsel, if sure of confirmation.

The Reporter—When is this business to be finally settled?

Mr. Smith—That I cannot say; possibly not till about the second week in December, for it depends somewhat on what the Council proposes to do. If it goes to work to make up a slate of its own, it will so mix up matters as to make them still more complicated than at present.

LATER.

There is good authority for stating that Mr. Colvin will nominate the Hon. S. S. Hayes for City Comptroller, Mr. B. F. Ayer or Mr. Julius Rosenthal for Corporation Counsel, Joe Forrest for City Clerk, Jake Rehm for Superintendent of Police, and for Deputy Superintendent, if the office is re-established, Joe Dixon. Mr. Rehm has promised to take the Superintendency, and therefore the petition which Michael Hickey is hawking around among the Irish and others asking for his appointment is so much waste paper. It is certain Hickey cannot have the place, his connection with the Lizzie Moore case and his forced retirement from the department being too fresh in the memory of the community to allow him to be handled with a pair of tongs, so the new administration will have none of him. A North Side saloon-keeper named Gallagher is making desperate efforts to be appointed Police Clerk for that Division. He is said to have no qualifications for the office except that he induced all the frequenters of his bar to vote the ticket. His handwriting is execrable, and he has no idea of keeping records. The present incumbent, Mr. Spencer, is a good clerk, and will probably be retained. He is the only American who holds one of the Police Clerkships, Scully, who was elected to serve on the South Side, being an Irishman, and Van Amberg, on the West Side a German. Justice Daggett is a candidate for Banyon's place.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

John Hardy was fined $25 by Justice Scully for kicking up a row in his own house.

A grand calico ball will be given by the ladies of the Church of the Messiah, at Standard Hall, this evening.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Illinois Saint Andrew's Society will be held this evening at Judge Jameson's room, City Hall, at 8 o'clock.

Prof. Joseph Haven, LL. D., will deliver his lecture on Palestine, this evening, at the Methodist Church, corner Wabash avenue and Fourteenth streets.

R. N. Erwin got excited and pulled a full-fledged revolver out of his pocket, and pointed it at Kittie Brewster's head. He is now minus a pistol and a fine of $10, imposed yesterday by Banyon.

An entertainment will be given this evening in aid of the Central Christian Church, at the church, corner of Adams and Throop streets. Elder Mullins will deliver a lecture, and there will be music by fine musicians.

The Chicago Academy of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons will meet this evening at No. 90 Washington street, to discuss "Stout on Hypodremics," and "McLaren on Lystic Tumor, or Abscesses of the Brain."

Pat McGuire, a whisky-dealer near the Stock Yards, was before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, for assaulting and refusing to obey the orders of United States Marshal St. J. Campbell. He was held in bail of $500.

A little girl named Ella Darmon, living with her parents at No. 528 Milwaukee avenue, fell into a tub of hot water on Tuesday, and was badly scalded. She was attended by Dr. Funke, who has hopes of her recovery.

Tony Pastor, the well-known variety manager of New York, is building an opera-house on State street, near Harrison. The foundations are already laid, and Chicago will soon have a counterpart of his cosy New York theatre.

The ladies of the Fifth Presbyterian Church, on Wabash avenue, near Thirty-first street, give an oyster supper at the church this (Thursday) evening, to which they invite all their friends. Admission, including supper, only 50 cents.

The Norwegian Y. M. C. A. are endeavoring to raise money to build a church at Humboldt Park. Aid will be thankfully received by the Norwegian Y. M. C. A., at Trinity Church, corner of Indiana and Peoria streets.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, at No. 201 Fulton street, on the body of ex-Policeman Coffey, who was found dead on Tuesday evening. The jury rendered a verdict of death from compression of the brain, caused by excessive drinking.

William Johnson stole some clothing and silverware from No. 440 Michigan avenue. Yesterday, he was tried before Justices Boydon and Banyon, who held him to the Criminal Court in bail of $1,500. His accomplice cannot be found.

Charles Miller is a dusky son of the South, who was employed as a waiter at No. 310 Michigan avenue. In the same house Ellen Wolf did the cooking. Ellen, by great industry and economy, had laid by $15, which Miller stole. He was sent to Pontiac for two years.

John Iser has a strong predeliction for the property of others. The other day, seeing an overcoat belonging to Henry Reinhart hanging in an exposed situation, he borrowed it for an indefinite period. Banyon sent him to the Bridewell for two months.

On Tuesday night the store of Wrightson & Kelsey, No. 219 West Indiana street, was entered by burglars, who stole property estimated to be worth $125. Entrance was obtained to the store by removing a light of glass from a rear window. The thieves have not been detected.

A meeting of the reorganized Chicago Chess Club was held last evening at Room 29, Nos. 181 and 183 Clark street, at which nothing was done beyond enrolling the names of some new members. The Club now numbers over forty, and it is expected that a great many will join, as the dues are only $2 a month.

John C. Andrews and Charles Johnson are a pair of accomplished vagrants. The regularity with which they sleep in other people's barns is quite touching, and is only equaled by the manner in which Banyon informed them that they were thorough rascals and should go to the Bridewell for two months.

All the bunko-ropers and pimps, familiar at the Police Court, can be again seen on the streets. One of them, giving the name of H. B. Williams, tried to rope James Ryan, a countryman, into the den at No. 183 Madison street, but he was arrested, and yesterday Banyon continued his case till to-day, when he will probably be discharged.

The body of the man who was killed by being run over by the cars of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railway, at Eighteenth street, on Tuesday evening, was identified yesterday as being that of Philip Jacob, of No. 12 Evans street. He was 54 years of age, and leaves a family. The Coroner's jury said he was accidentally killed.

N. H. Andrews, a young man of respectable appearance, was arrested yesterday by Officer Enright, on the charge of forgery. He is said to be a partner of a man named F. G. Shaw, who was arrested on the same charge on Tuesday, and held for further examination in bail of $6,000 by Justice Scully, yesterday. Andrews will have an examination this morning.

The Board of Police, yesterday, granted permission to Capt. Buckley to accept a reward of $25 tendered by the authorities of the State Reform School for the capture of an escaped inmate named John McIntosh. Further testimony was heard in the case of Officer Henry, against whom bigamy is alleged, and it proved rather damaging to him. The Board will give its decision in the matter some time this week.

Richard Leary, of No. 146 North Morgan street, in attempting to cross the tracks of the Galena Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, at Sangamon street, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, was knocked down by the Sterling passenger train, and being run over, had his right leg cut off near the knee. He was taken to his home by Officers Laughlin and Healand. The limb was amputated by Dr. Harcourt.

A West Side druggist, named Fabius Middleton, and his wife, were before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday afternoon, on the charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit $50 bill. Mrs. Chisholm, a milliner, was the complainant. Middleton and his wife made oath that they were not aware that the bill was not genuine. A street-car conductor testified, however, that he saw Middleton take the bill out of his drawer, and remark that he feared it was a counterfeit, and wonder where he got it. The case was continued until Saturday, on bail of $500.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the body of a young man named John Stone, who resides at No. 112 Cottage Grove avenue, was found in the lake at the foot of Thirty-third street. It was removed to the late residence of the deceased by a police officer. Stone was last seen on Tuesday evening, when he appeared to be in a rational condition. There were no marks of violence on the body, the deceased having apparently met his death by drowning. It is not known how he got into the water, but it is generally supposed that he committed suicide. He was about 30 years of age, and had been employed as an express messenger for some time. He was a single man. The Coroner was notified and will hold an inquest to-day.

About noon yesterday, another fatal railway accident occurred at the Jefferson street crossing of the Galena Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. It appears that an unknown man, in crossing the tracks behind a freight train, was suddenly surprised by the rapid approach of a passenger train, and, in attempting to cross in front of it, was knocked down, run over, and almost instantly killed before the train could be stopped. The remains were gathered in a box and taken to the Morgue, where they await identification. There was nothing in the pockets of the deceased by which he could be identified. He appeared to be about 28 years old, had a fair complexion, a light moustache, and wore dark clothing. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day. The frequency of railroad accidents at railway crossings should suggest some means of providing against them.

A boy named John McIntosh, who is 15 years old, and is confined at the Central Police Station, promises to become notorious in criminal history. He escaped from the State Reform School, at Pontiac, last September, by letting himself down from the fourth story to the ground by means of a bed-cord, in the dead of night. A companion essayed to do the same thing, but the rope broke, and he was dashed to the ground and instantly killed. McIntosh escaped, and was not heard of until arrested by a police officer on Madison street last Tuesday. Yesterday Detective Dixon thought he heard a sound like the operation of a saw upon a bar of iron in the cell in which McIntosh is confined, and, upon placing himself in a position where he could observe the young scoundrel, he saw him industriously sawing an iron bar in a window with an old case-knife. When Dixon approached the cell the boy threw the knife outside, where it was found. The bar was almost sawed off at one end, and McIntosh would doubtless have escaped last night had he not been detected in the attempt. The knife was found to be one that had been given him to eat his breakfast with yesterday morning, the station-keeper having neglected to remove it.

CHEAP NOTORIETY.

There are men whose sole object in life appears to secure free notices in the newspapers. To accomplish that they put themselves and others to great inconvenience, and display an amount of ingenuity which, properly directed, would devise a satisfactory scheme for the resumption of specie payments. What these people would do were there no newspapers, is a great problem. They would either commit suicide for lack of an occupation, or go into the bill-posting business. A notice in a paper can always be purchased, but the interest of the game lies in doing it for notning.

This propensity crops out strongly in detectives, policemen, public officials, Aldermen, occasional clergymen, doctors, and a few lawyers, whenever one of them has arrested a prisoner, preached a sermon, argued a case, made what he thinks is a good speech, or done anything at all which he thinks deserving of mention. After a time this craving for notices becomes a disease. If a policeman has not come across any genuine evil-doers, he fabricates a case. If a doctor has not been called in to set the leg of a man thrown from a runaway team, he invents leg, man, and team, and sends a description to this office.

One of the most curious instances of this sickness, for it is nothing else, is a person who has been United States Commissioner for some time, and for a still longer time has been a candidate for office in Chicago. He has gone into every convention of his party that ever was held here, and has been a standing candidate for every vacant office. Defeated one year, he has come up smiling the next. He is believed at one time to have received 25 votes, but since 125 were necessary to nominate him, he was not successful. Provided only that he is mentioned in the papers, and has his name kept before the public, he does not care how it comes about. The other day a gentleman called him a "dirty dog," and he at once rushed off to a reporter in order to get it published. It was done, and he was happy for a day. Even had the epithet been more unpleasant he would have wanted it published.

As was stated he is an United States Commissioner. There are a number of them in this city, but, by common consent, the business has been done by Mr. Commissioner Hoyne, who is *par excellence* the Commissioner. This person has, however, hit upon the ingenious idea of using this nominal office of his as a means of getting free notices, and the way of managing it is as follows: When a man is brought before him for trial, he invariably postpones the case for a day or two, and has a notice of the matter inserted in all the papers. Then, when the case comes up for a final hearing, he dismisses it, and thereby necessitates the publication of another statement, in which his name is of course mentioned again. Thus each individual who comes before him has to do double duty in the way of advertising the Commissioner. Yesterday evening this gentleman sent in his report, that Sampson Dunning, the retail liquor-dealer, had had a further examination, and in the absence of witnesses, the cases had been againsed postponed till the 22d. It was also reported that Nicholas Coones, charged with illegally detaining letters, was discharged, he not having been guilty of any evil intent.

It is a curious fact that this Commissioner has never held a man for final trial. He simply uses those who are brought before him, as a means of getting notices, and then he lets the unhappy creatures run. This practice is not commendable, since otherwise the cases of the accused would probably be disposed of instanter, and they would not be obliged to find bail, or spend their time in prison. Now there is the unhappy Dunning, What has he ever done that his case should be continued from day to day, merely to enable the Commissioner to see his name in print? He is not "butchered to make a Roman holiday," but he is the next thing to it. As a Cook County Coroner used to keep a corpse on ice, and plant it at night on the lake shore, and then discover it and hold another inquest over it, so this Commissioner, when legitimate business is dull and he finds a simple-minded fellow like Dunning, keeps him in hot water for two or three months, and makes seven or eight notices, which is more than one man ought to give.

This state of facts is becoming generally known, and the result is, that when men are arrested and know that they are to be taken before an United States Commissioner, they immediately drop upon their knees, and, with many tears and sighs, beg that they may be taken before Hoyne, and not before this other dreadful Commissioner, who will coin them into notices forthwith.

In view of this, it would be advisable for all the papers to shut down on this individual, and refuse to encourage him in his search for notoriety. It is very possible that he will die of a broken heart, but then that will be offset by the profound gratitude of scores of people who would otherwise be dancing attendance on his court for weeks and months.

A TRAVELER'S COMPLAINT.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 8, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Having noticed an editorial in your daily of the 4th inst., headed "The Kansas Pacific Default," in which, I believe, you made a true statement regarding it, I have concluded to make known, through the columns of your paper, some facts regarding the way said road is now managed, which is very much to the detriment and inconvenience of the traveling public. I left Council Bluffs, Ia., on Wednesday, the 5th, for this city, by way of the Union Pacific Railroad, and arrived at Cheyenne on Thursday at noon,—expecting, of course, to make close connection there with the Denver Pacific Railroad for Denver and arrive there that evening (a connection which I always had made before); but, to my surprise and astonishment (and also to the surprise of about twenty more passengers for Denver), I found that the Denver Pacific Railroad (which is owned by the defaulting Kansas Pacific) had changed its time of leaving to 2 o'clock in the morning, thereby compelling all passengers from East or West by way of the Union Pacific to lay over at Cheyenne until that time, just for the express purpose of compelling the travel to Colorado to come over the Kansas Pacific. This is an outrage on the traveling public. Quite a number of the passengers were compelled to lie on the floor of the depot until 2 o'clock in the morning.

H. J. BALL.

Stolen.

One large bay horse, about 1,200 pounds weight, and small, close rockaway carriage, lined with brown cloth; one fine buff horse blanket bound with red; one fine gold-mounted English harness; one Afghan, bright red on one side and black and white on other. The above rig was stolen from before the front entrance of the Palmer House at 5:30 Tuesday evening. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the above, as it is an old family equipage. Apply to J. B. Mayo & Co., Palmer House, or 377 West Washington-st.

Auction Sale of Oil Paintings.

The sale of paintings at Central Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, last evening, was better attended than was anticipated, but the prices realized were very poor. In some cases the prices obtained for some of the choice gems was hardly sufficient to pay for the frames; but the collection must be sold without any reserve positively this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and this evening at 7:30, when the closing sale takes place.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

The Kunkel Brothers are at the Sherman.

Col. F. B. Jones, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

B. Du Barry, U. S. A., is at the Grand Pacific.

E. A. Skinner, of New York, is at the Gardner.

E. H. Day, of Oneida, N. Y., is stopping at the Briggs.

Dr. E. S. Wykoff, of Philadelphia, is at the Palmer.

Dr. D. J. Martin, of Allentown, is at the Palmer.

The Hon. L. Crounse, of Nebraska, is at the Gardner.

The Hon. J. S. Lyle, of New York, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. Peter Savage, of Oshkosh, is at the Sherman.

F. Lander Thayer, of London, England, is at the Palmer.

E. H. Thayer, of Clinton, Iowa, is a guest at the Briggs.

Dr. J. K. Bowers, of Iowa, is a guest at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. P. Rumsey, of Omaha, Neb., is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. H. W. Groinner, of Philadelphia, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. Jos. Lockey, Washington, D. C., is at the West Side Briggs.

Congressman David Wilbur, of Milford, N. Y., is at the West Side Briggs.

Col. D. S. Messler, of Philadelphia, is registered at the West Side Briggs.

Charles Shaler, U. S. A., of the Rock Island Arsenal, is at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. E. A. Paine, of Monmouth, is among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs.

Henry Wieniawski and Leon Rembielinski, of New York, are guests at the Gardner.

A. Wilson, Yellow Medicine, Mont.; E. H. Roth, New York, and E. W. Long, San Francisco, are registered at the Sherman.

Senator Boutwell will arrive in the city to-day, from Louisville, on his way to Minnesota, where he has several engagements to lecture.

The Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, of the Chicago Sinai Congregation, has received a call from the Sixty-third street Congregation, New York, at a salary of $8,000 a year.

Charles A. Keeler, Milwaukee; C. G. Merinether, Mobile, Ala.; the Hon. Philetus Sawyer, Oshkosh, and S. C. Strong, Buffalo, are stopping at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. R. S. Dement, Shelbyville; Speed S. Goodloe, Lexington, Ky.; W. D. Richardson, Springfield; W. H. Brown, Boston; M. Stevenson, England, and Charles E. Meyer, Philadelphia, are guests at the Palmer.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Commercial yesterday: J. Stevenson, Jr., New York; J. Pierson, Detroit; M. W. Shurtz, Texas; R. Allen, Milwaukee; B. H. Miller, Dayton; W. E. Parker, Whitehall, Mich.; F. M. Phelps, De Pere, Wis.

IN GENERAL.

Charles A. Lambard, of Augusta, Me., who has lately died, was insured for $125,000.

Congressman Cotton, of Iowa, has married a young lady from Clinton, and gone to Washington to get ready for business.

Says the Springfield (Mass.) *Union*: "Judging from her own description, Miss Dickinson is the only women that ever really lived."

David Smith, a well-known manufacturer, and formerly President of the Norwich & New York Transportation Company, died at his residence in Norwich, Ct., on Thursday.

Miss Anna Patterson is no longer a domestic in the Freeport, Me., almshouse. She sued Cyrus Pritham for breach of promise last week, and has just made Cyrus poorer by $1,800.

E. D. Mason, of Richmond, President of the Vermont Dairymen's Association, is happy over the fact that two cheeses he sent to the Vienna Exposition received the highest prize over competitors from the celebrated dairy regions of England and Holland.

Demas Barnes has left the patent medicine business, in which John F. Henry was his partner, and has taken to publishing a newspaper in Brooklyn. Henry E. Bowen, who has been publishing a paper in Brooklyn, has gone into the patent medicine business, with John F. Henry for a partner.

Judge Davis, of New York, seems to be something of a pepper-pot. His extra-judicial talk to Stokes, his flippant threats to counsel in the Tweed case, and his punishment of a juryman for "what he might have done" by abusing the indulgence the Court granted, look as though he thought his ermine covered despotic power.—*Boston Post.*

As Marquis de Noailles, the French Minister was about embarking for New York at Newport the other day a policeman stepped up and presented a tradesman's bill for $9 to the son of the Marquis. Instead of liquidating the account, young Noailles struck the policeman several blows across the shoulders, and there was a lively scrimmage for a little while.

Susan B. Anthony and several other ladies presented themselves at the Eighth Ward polls on Tuesday last, and offered their ballots. They were refused, the Inspectors doubtless having a wholesome dread of the consequences, and mindful of the judgment which was visited on the three hapless beings who occupied their positions a year ago.—*Rochseter (N. Y.) Democrat.*

Congressman H. B. Smith, of Elmira, N. Y., has given his back-pay to the homeless children of his district. In his explanation of his course, he says: "In any event, in the present situation, I shall not return this money to the United States Treasury. It is not stolen money. I will not make against my fellow-members who have taken this money—many of the purest and best men in the nation—such an imputation as this act implies. I will not put on an affectation of superior virtue. But more than this: as my district has paid its proportion of the back-pay, which nine-tenths of the members have accepted, this money belongs (if not to me) to my district for its reimbursement, and I will not, in fact, 'steal' the money from my district to avoid the appearance of stealing it from the Treasury."

SALVE.

All Right Salve, for Burns, Boils,

CORNS!

25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st. Wholesale by VanSchaack, Stevenson & Reid.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEAN, 360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Green Book, Illustrated, 50 cents.

DR. STONE,

112 W. MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, (a regular graduate in medicine), treats all Chronic Diseases, of both sexes. Cures guaranteed. All Female Difficulties treated with success. Medicines furnished. Consultation free. A book on special diseases, circulars, &c., for married folks—free for two stamps. All letters confidential.

Dr. TOWNSEND,

183 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

DR. A. G. OLIN, 352 Wabash-av.,

the oldest and longest established physician in the city in the treatment of private and urinary diseases, seminal weakness, the result of early indiscretions, and lost manhood positively cured. His late work explaining who may marry, free of charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE McCORMICK CONCERT HALL

GRAND

INAUGURAL CONCERT!

The opening entertainment of this magnificent hall will prove the very FINEST HALL CONCERT, without exception, ever given in the West. McCormick's new and splendid hall, corner of North Clark and Kinzie-sts., will be the theatre of the most superb musical talent in the instrumental world, either in Europe or America. LOOK AT THE GREAT STAR ATTRACTIONS:

WIENIAWSKI,

The Greatest Living Violinist, in his most celebrated numbers. "LE TRILLE DU DIABLE," (Tartini), a celebrated sonata for the violin, composed, in 1735 upon a most peculiar theme, suggested by the composer laboring under a dream, that the devil had alighted upon his bed and was fiddling at him. "LEGENDE AND FANTASIE," (Vieuxtemps and Wieniawski).

The celebrated KUNKEL BROTHERS, indorsed by Rubinstein as the greatest living Piano players, in their choicest selections: Grand Duo from "Faust" (Gounod), Grand Duo, Fantasie, and Caprice (Mendelssohn). The celebrated Violoncello player, JACOB DIEHM. The famous APOLLO CLUB in several of their superb choral numbers: "Sailor Song" (Hatton), "Cheerful Wanderers" (Abt). The charming Contralto singer, KATIE WORDRAGEN, Aria "Separation" (Rossini).

The Grand Concert to conclude with the Fourth Act of

IL TROVATORE!

With a great cast, including the following list of favorite and charming singers:

Leonora....Signora Adelaide Munzoni
Azucena....Katie Van Wordragen
Manrico....Mr. E. Brown
Count di Luna....Signor A. Farini

This will prove beyond doubt the most exquisitely delightful concert of the season.

Tickets for sale at Lyon & Healy's and at the Office of the Hall. Reserved Seats, $1. Admission, 75 cents.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MAX MARETZEK'S

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA

THE GREAT STAR COMBINATION.

PAULINE LUCCA, ILMA DI MURSKA, SIGNOR TAMBERLIK,

Full and Complete Grand Orchestra and Chorus.

Opening Night, Monday Nov. 17, '73.

Repertoire of the Week.

MONDAY, Nov. 17, 1873, PAULINE LUCCA. LA FAVORITA.

TUESDAY, Nov. 18, Debut of the Great Nightingale, ILMA DI MURSKA, Whose performances in New York and Boston have created the greatest furore and enthusiasm ever known in America. SONNAMBULA.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, PAULINE LUCCA. Debut of the great Tenor, SIGNOR TAMBERLIK. IL TROVATORE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 20, ILMA DI MURSKA, SIGNOR TAMBERLIK. LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

FRIDAY—FIFTH OPERA NIGHT.

SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE.

Admission, $2; reserved seats in first balcony, $1 extra; reserved seats in orchestra and orchestra circle, $2 extra. Admission to second balcony, $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

SPECIAL NOTICE—The sale of reserved seats for any night begins THIS MORNING at J. Bauer & Co.'s Music Store, corner of State and Monroe-sts. (Palmer House).

The Knabe Piano used exclusively by this Company, J. BAUER & CO., Agents.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

"THE TREAT OF THE SEASON."

MONDAY, Nov. 10, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, after weeks of elaborate preparation, Miss Kate Bateman's great play,

Mary Warner

OR, A WIFE'S DEVOTION.

Cast to the entire strength of the company, with brilliant mountings and realistic effects.

In preparation—Mrs. Lanttie Johnson's new emotional drama entitled JUSTICE.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME—First week of the highly Musical, Sensational, Tragical Burlesque, by Ed. Marble, entitled GUY MANEUVERING, or Mysterious Meg Merrilies. Bobby Newcomb, Mackin and Wilson, Billy Rice, Master G. Davenport, Ernest Linden, William Arlington, Ben Cotton, and J. R. Kemble in New Specialties, every evening and Saturday Matinee.

Look out for OUR BELLES IN THE KITCHEN.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF THE EMINENT ACTRESS,

MISS NEILSON,

Who will appear on Thursday and Friday Nights and Saturday Matinee as LADY TEAZLE in the great comedy of

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Saturday Night—THE HUNCHBACK. Farewell of MISS NEILSON as JULIA. Monday—MARETZEK'S OPERA TROUPE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A GREAT DRAMATIC HIT.

MRS. F. S. CHANFRAU!

In her New and Exciting Drama,

A WOMAN'S WRONG.

Secure seats three days in advance.

ENTERTAINMENT

In aid of the Central Christian Church of Chicago, corner of Throop and Adams-sts., Thursday Evening, Nov. 13, at 8 o'clock.

LECTURE BY ELD. GEO. G. MULLINS.

Subject—THE GORILLA OF AFRICAN JUNGLES AND AMERICAN SOCIETY. Music volunteered by Professional Talent by a number of fine singers. Admission, 25 cents.

GLOBE.

POPULAR PRICES.—Admission, 50 cts.; Reserved Seats, 75 cts.; Balcony, 25 cts. To-night and Saturday Matinee, FRANK HUSSEY, BLANCHE CLIFTON, in HAZARD.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:

GEORGIA....Saturday, Nov. 15.
PENNSYLVANIA....Saturday, Nov. 29.
VIRGINIA....Saturday, Dec. 13.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.

J. E. EARLE, General Western Agent, 60 Clark-st., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL

Between New York, Cork, and Liverpool.

The magnificent new and full-powered Steamships of this Line offer unrivaled accommodations to all classes of passengers. The steamers being alike, travelers secure the great advantage of having an equally good and fast steamer for each and every sailing. OCEANIC, CELTIC, BELGIC, REPUBLIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, MAJESTIC, BRITANNIC. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor both ways. Rates as low as any first-class line.

For further information apply to Company's Western Office, 97 and 99 South Clark-st., near Washington, Chicago.

Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upwards.

ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London and all British Points.

From New York every Wednesday and Saturday. From Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold. Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent, N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAMSHIPS.

NOTICE—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its vessels, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.

To LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN, from Piers Nos. 44 and 47, North River: New York.

Spain....Nov. 15 | Egypt....Dec. 6
Italy....Nov. 22 | Greece....Dec. 13
France....Nov. 29 | Spain....Dec. 20

For London (direct) every fortnight.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Steerage, $29 Currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.

Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent.

Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,

BRISTOL, LONDON,

And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE....Nov. 15

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $33. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‡ 3:35 p. m.	‖11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	* 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:30 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:10 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa, Streator, Peoria, and Pekin Passenger	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 2:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	* 1:15 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	‖11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:20 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 71 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A. T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 5:10 a. m.	*10:30 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*10:20 p. m.	*10:40 p. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 7:10 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:50 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st., also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 98 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Night Express	8:00 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.

Through sleepers for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Washington, and Baltimore every night.

LEGAL.

PUBLIC SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of a certain promissory note made by M. E. Hilliard to the order of Snyder & Lee, and by them indorsed and guaranteed, said note being for the amount of $15,000, dated July 28, 1873, and due sixty days thereafter, and bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum after maturity; said note giving the legal holder thereof authority to sell the collateral security attached thereto and herein described. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that we shall sell at public sale, at the office of Hammond & Gage, No. 76 Washington-st., in the "Portland Block," at 11 o'clock a. m., on Friday, Nov. 14, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the collateral security mentioned in said note, to-wit:

A certain note, made by Isaac Crosby, to the order of Maria E. Hilliard, and by her indorsed in blank; said note being of the amount of $20,000, dated March 1, 1873, and due on or before one year thereafter, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, said note being secured by a Trust deed to Thomas D. Snyder of even date with said note, on the following described property, that part of the south half (½) of Section five (5), Township Thirty-seven (37), North Range fourteen (14), which lies west of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

HAMMOND & GAGE, Legal holders of said note.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail	$12.00	Sunday	$2.50
Tri-Weekly	6.00	Weekly	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Mary Warner."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Neilson. "School for Scandal."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Mrs. Chanfrau. "A Woman's Wrong."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Frank Hussey. "Hazard."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "Guy Maneuvering." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

M'CORMICK'S HALL—Corner North Clark and Kinzie streets. Inaugural Concert by Wieniawski, Kunkel Bros., etc.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Corner Throop and Adams streets. Lecture by George G. Mullins. Subject: "The Gorilla of African Jungles and American Society."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A TRIP TO NEW YORK IS WELL WORTH ITS trouble only to visit "The Windsor," the finest hotel the world can boast. Perfect in its appointments and keeping. Messrs. HAWK & WETHERBEE may well point with pride to their palatial hostelry.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—THE great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs, or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, November 13, 1873.

The Relief Committee of Boston, which was appointed to distribute the contributions made for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire in that city, has made its report, showing total receipts of $343,302.24. Of this amount, $291,005.21 was directly applied to the suffering; $19,198 was sent back to Detroit and Milwaukee, not being needed; and $38,099.03 remains on hand, which will be expended in general charity this winter.

There is something more in the marvelous attempts of the Japanese to change their manners, customs, and government than the enlightened policy of a Mikado. The enormous number of 3,000 pupils assembled at Tokei on the 7th ult., to begin their studies at the Polytechnic School which was then opened by the Emperor. This shows how deeply in earnest the people are in the new movement, and recalls the intellectual revival in England in the 14th century, when 30,000 students met at Oxford in one year.

The tea trade has been insecure in New York for some time. There were failures a few weeks ago of some of the largest dealers, with aggregate liabilities of several millions, and some smaller firms gave way day before yesterday. New York dispatches state that these failures were not caused by the panic, but by the loss of business resulting from the diversion of wholesale trade to Western markets. These are now supplied by the overland route to such an extent that the Eastern dealers feel the loss of business severely.

Alaska has always been a land of brilliant promises, and now adds to its glittering prospectus innumerable and invaluable gold mines. A party of twelve miners who recently returned from Carson County brought with them $15,000 worth of gold-dust, and report that one party made $197 in eight hours. There is great excitement in consequence among those who have not yet learned that gold-mining is not a very profitable business. The Russians got a $7,000,000 nugget out of Alaska, and in doing so probably exhausted the only considerable gold mine in the Territory.

Memphis was freed yesterday from two plagues. For the first time since the yellow fever entered the city, more than two months ago, there were no deaths from the disease and no new cases reported. Almost as good is the news that ex-Acting Mayor Cicalla, who put to his own use supplies that he drew ostensibly for a widow and her children, has been expelled from the Board of Aldermen. The vote was unanimous, and so strong was the feeling of the Board that one of its members who refused to vote was threatened with the same treatment unless he apologized, which he did forthwith.

Rosenzweig, the New York abortionist who murdered Alice Bowlsby, and attempted to get rid of her body by shipping it off in a trunk, has been ordered discharged by Judge Sutherland. A previous trial for this offense had sent him to Sing Sing for a term of hard labor for ten years, and he was actually working out his sentence when the last Legislature amended the murder law in such a way that his counsel claimed a new trial, with the unfortunate result just announced. It was by the same legislation that the definition of murder was so changed that it became impossible to convict Stokes of his real offense.

It is a hopeful sign that there is very little news in the financial world. Money in New York is easy, and first-class borrowers are getting call loans at from 7 down to 4 per cent, although the banks are still pursuing a careful policy in discounts and loans. There were two more bank failures in Pittsburgh, neither of which seems very serious. One of the bankruptcy cases instituted against Jay Cooke & Co. came up before Judge Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, yesterday, but was postponed two weeks for want of legal service upon the defendants. The Judge indulged in some unofficial remarks to the effect that the delinquent firm should be treated with all possible forbearance, since their financial distress is shared by the entire commercial world. The proposition submitted by the firm to their creditors, the Judge said, evinced a desire to make an honorable settlement. It was impossible, however, that any such arrangement should be effected under the law.

The Chicago produce markets were quiet yesterday, but generally stronger. Mess pork was quiet and firmer at $11.50 cash, and $11.37½@11.50 seller December. Lard was quiet and a shade easier, at 6¾@6⅞c cash, and 7⅛@7¼c seller January. Meats were quiet and firm, at 3¾c for shoulders, 5⅝c for short ribs, 5¾@6c for short clear, all boxed, seller December; and 6¼@7c for green hams. Lake freights were dull and heavy, at 6c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and unchanged, at 87c per gallon. Flour was dull and steady. Wheat was rather more active, and 1½c higher, closing at 95c cash, and 94½c seller December. Corn was relatively quiet, and ⅜c higher, closing at 35⅝c cash, and 36½c seller December. Oats were active, and sold 1c higher, but closed dull at 29½c cash, and 30½c seller January. Rye was more active and ½c higher, closing at 60c. Barley was more active and irregular, closing dull at $1.20 for No. 2, and firm at 82@83c for good No. 3. Hogs were active and 10c higher, closing at $3.70@4.00. Cattle and sheep were dull and unchanged.

The telegraph announces the death of Mr. James W. Knowlton, the telegraph correspondent of this paper for several years past at Washington City. Mr. Knowlton had been suffering for a long time from the stealthy approaches of consumption, but the progress of the disease was so gradual that in his last business communication to this office he wrote that he was nearly restored to sound health. Mr. Knowlton's connection with THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE commenced about seven years ago in the capacity of city reporter. His industry, promptness, intelligence, and character designated him as a suitable person to take charge of a Washington bureau for the collection and transmission of news by telegraph, the duties of which are known to journalists as requiring a peculiar and high order of ability. In this capacity Mr. Knowlton has served the readers of THE TRIBUNE about five years—with what fidelity they can judge. We mourn his loss no less as a warm-hearted friend than as a faithful employe.

The feeling of distress and indignation that followed the execution of four of the passengers of the Virginius will be deepened into universal horror this morning by the news that the brutish Spaniards at Santiago de Cuba have put to death forty-nine more of her crew and passengers. These unhappy souls comprised her Captain, thirty-six of the crew, and twelve Cubans. One of these was Franchi Alfaro, who was on his way, according to the Spaniards, to take the Presidency of the Cuban Republic. He offered his captors $1,000,000 for his life, but blood is the one thing Spaniards love better than gold, and his price was not accepted. This sickening deed was undoubtedly done in disregard of the express orders of the Home Government. The Spanish volunteers are as likely to heed Castelar's orders as the Carlists would be, and, as Secretary Fish says, are thoroughly disloyal to the Home Government. Still, most people will ask impatiently how long that Government is to be allowed to shield itself from the responsibility for such butcheries on the plea of its own inefficiency, and whether, if American lives are the stake, our Government had not better insist on having something to say about the relations between Cuba and Spain. Secretary Robeson is very busy in getting ready every available vessel for service in Cuban waters. The feeling in New York is intense, and even the peaceable *Evening Post* talks vehemently of armed interference.

THE COMMON COUNCIL AND THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

The *Staats-Zeitung* contains an article upon the petition of the Exposition Directors for permission to retain the building in its present locality until May 1, 1876, in which it takes the ground that it would be best to leave the whole matter to the decision of the next Council. The ostensible reason which the *Staats-Zeitung* urges for this reference is that the stockholders have made all the profits, and the city has derived no benefit from it, and therefore, if the stockholders are to be granted such a valuable permit as this extension of time would virtually be, it should be granted upon certain conditions. The first of these is the improvement of the grounds according to the original understanding; the second, an express agreement that the building shall not be used for any purposes injurious to the legitimate trade of the city; and the third and last, that it shall be kept open on Sundays.

There is nothing objectionable in the first condition, and the Directors will undoubtedly consent to it willingly. The Exposition has, we suppose, been a profitable investment. It has drawn hundreds of thousands of people here, who have left their money liberally in the city, and have gone away satisfied that they got their money's worth, and will gladly repeat the operation another year. We assume, therefore, that the Directors are in a position, notwithstanding the stringency of the times, to ornament and beautify the grounds adjacent to the building, and this they would probably do in any event, as it would help to render their building still more attractive in the future, and thus make good the extra investment.

The second condition is one of importance also, and it should be made an indispensable requisite to the granting of the extension, whether the decision is made by this Council or the next. The recent proposition of the Young Men's Christian Associations of this city and of Boston, to open a "Bazar of the Nations" for retail trade, is wholly apart from the purposes for which the city granted the permit, and for which the stockholders subscribed their money. That proposition is still alive, although it has been temporarily kept in abeyance by the remonstrances of the mercantile community. There is no better time than the present, while the petition of the Directors is pending, to settle this matter definitely, so that it may apply not only to the Young Men's Christian Association, but to all other associations or individuals who may seek to get possession of the building for mercantile purposes. Such a use of the building would be, in the first place, an injustice to the merchants who have exhibited their wares in it, at considerable expense to themselves, and with more or less of damage to their property. In the second place, it would be contrary to the spirit of the original agreement. In this agreement it was never contemplated by the city that the building was to be turned into a retail store. It was simply and solely designed for an exposition hall, where the merchants of this city, and the producers of the whole West, in fact, might place their goods and products on exhibition, both as a matter of curiosity and entertainment, and for what future profit might inure to them in the way of advertising their business. Any proposed use of this building, therefore, which will result in transforming it into a place of trade, either wholesale or retail, should be immediately nullified, and this should be made an indispensable condition to the granting of the desired extension. As to the third point, the opening on Sunday, it may be left for time to decide. It is an incidental item, which has nothing to do with the main question at issue. It occurs to us that the Council cannot force its religious opinions upon the Directors of the Exposition, though the latter may make no objection to the proposed condition.

The present Council is perfectly competent to decide the general question, and the object of the *Staats-Zeitung* in trying to push it over until the next Council is not by any means clear. The Directors have asked this Council to grant them the extension, and this Council should say yes or no. The next Council is not yet in legal existence, and has nothing to do with the matter. With reference to the condition of the question in this Council, there are also a few words to be said. The petition was presented at the last meeting, and Ald. McGrath moved that it be postponed. The alacrity with which this Alderman "lays down" on any ordinance where money is supposed to be involved, should put the Exposition Directors upon their guard. If, during the present week, any attempt should be made to blackmail the Directors or to extort money from them, as the condition of an affirmative decision, let them kick the blackmailers out of doors, and stay where they are until the city can show it has more right to the grounds than they have. If Ald. McGrath and his crowd want to bring an action of ejectment, let them try it on, and first show a title to the property. By the time that can be accomplished, the term for the proposed extension will have expired. Whatever else they may do, the Directors of the Exposition must absolutely refuse to be bled a single dollar.

THE SURRATT CONTROVERSY.

The controversy between ex-President Johnson and Judge Holt concerning the execution of Mrs. Surratt is both needless and unsavory, though it is but justice to say that it has been forced upon Mr. Johnson. There was no occasion for the card published a couple of months ago by Judge Holt, in which he charged that the recommendation for mercy in Mrs. Surratt's case, signed by the Judge Advocate, by Judge Bingham, and by all the members of the Court, had been utterly ignored by President Johnson. Mr. Johnson now says that he never saw this paper or heard of it until after the execution had taken place, and he detailed the circumstances under which the sentence of the Court was submitted to him. It seems that it did not come to the Executive Office through the War Office, which would have been the natural course for it to take, but was brought to Mr. Johnson by Judge Holt in person, who went over the findings of the Court with the President, and, having secured the signature of the latter approving the several sentences, he then carried away the papers. Mr. Johnson says, further, that Judge Holt personally urged him not to allow the question of sex to modify the sentence in Mrs. Surratt's case, saying that the law made no distinction; and that the woman who had thus unsexed herself was more worthy of punishment than a man who had been similarly guilty. As the controversy stands now, it is simply a question of veracity between Mr. Johnson and Judge Holt.

The only real point at issue is whether Mrs. Surratt was guilty or not. If it can now be proved that she was innocent of the crime for which she was executed, it will then indeed become a matter of some importance whether Judge Holt suppressed the recommendation to mercy, or whether Mr. Johnson declined to give it any consideration after his attention was drawn to it. It is stated that Judge Holt is still of the opinion that Mrs. Surratt was a principal in the assassination of President Lincoln, that she was properly tried under the articles of war, and justly sentenced. If this is still his belief, he seems to be engaged in very poor business when he comes back on Mr. Johnson at this time for disregarding the recommendation of mercy in her case. If Mrs. Surratt was guilty of deliberately abetting a conspiracy against the life of President Lincoln, she was guilty of one of the most heinous crimes ever committed in any age or country, and she was entitled to neither mercy nor sympathy by reason of her sex or any other condition. As long as Judge Holt holds this to be true, he is guilty of an act of weakness in his effort to make her execution appear now as a cruel thing, and to throw the blame for it upon ex-President Johnson. If he had opened this controversy with an expression of his belief that the woman was innocent, backed up by evidence, there would then be some merit in his charge upon Mr. Johnson, if he should be able to prove it. As it is, Judge Holt is utterly inconsistent, and, in the absence of any further proof on either side, the public will be apt to accept Mr. Johnson's statement of the case as the true one.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

The recent election in New York City confirmed to some extent the impression already very general, that the new and so-called "Reform" party in that city is not actuated by any higher motives than the faction which it displaced. The work of the new Government had shown no reduction of expenses prior to the election, and the manner in which the election was conducted exhibited the same contempt for fairness at the polls which was observed under the rule of Boss Tweed in the days of the old corrupt Tammany party. The frauds were of the boldest and most outrageous description, and seem to have been organized under the joint auspices of the Custom-House Republicans and a clique of corrupt Democrats. The most prominent men charged with complicity in these frauds are Oliver Charlick, a Democrat and a member of the Board of Police Commissioners appointed by Mayor Havemeyer; Henry Smith, a Ring Republican, and John I. Davenport, United States Commissioner, who made himself obnoxious a year ago by a system of inquisitorial and arbitrary arrests. Charlick's complicity in the frauds was so manifest that the Tammany Society expelled him immediately after the election, and they have further announced their intention of bringing charges against him before Mayor Havemeyer. As to Davenport, it is said that evidence can be produced against him which will cause him to resign. This is not probable. Mr. Davenport belongs to that class of officeholders who seldom die and never resign. The only remedy which exists for illegal arrest is a personal action against Commissioner Davenport. It is intimated, however, that the Tammany Association will supply the counsel and the necessary funds for prosecuting all suits that may be brought on their merits.

To understand the situation thoroughly, it must be remembered that the Tammany Hall of to-day is not the same institution that it was a few years ago. It was thoroughly reorganized after the downfall of Tweed, and has since claimed to be in full sympathy with the Reform movement. The black sheep, under the lead of Jimmy O'Brien, candidate for Mayor a year ago, have strayed off to Apollo Hall. The Apollos and Custom-House Republicans, it seems, made common cause in the late election, with the purpose of securing three State Senators. Their efforts were rewarded with only one, but the failure to secure the other two was through no fault of theirs. The evidence before the Tammany Association included false counts of the votes, intimidation of voters, illegal arrests, the summary removal of Tammany inspectors without cause on the morning of the election, etc. Affidavits were presented to the effect that, in one election district, the inspectors brushed the ballots from the table without counting them, and declared Mr. Wilds, the Custom-House candidate for Assemblyman, to be elected. In other districts, there was no pretense of counting the ballots, the boxes having been taken away. In one of the Senatorial Districts, the attempt was made to count out the Tammany candidate and count in the Custom-House candidate. Altogether, the evidence shows a depraved political condition in no wise superior to that of a few years ago, when Tammany was the offender; and the citizens of New York will do well to insist upon a prompt investigation and the impartial punishment of all who shall be proved to be guilty, if they do not wish to be overrun and downtrodden as in former years. The Custom-House Ring threatens New York more seriously than Tammany did in its most corrupt days.

MR. CLARY'S TESTIMONY.

We continue this morning the publication of Mr. Registrar Clary's evidence before the Committee of the Board of Trade concerning irregularities in the warehouse business. The statement is very diffuse, and probably appears little better than jargon to those not familiar with the warehouse business. Mr. Clary, however, makes some important statements. Speaking of the business and duties of his own office, he says that the registration of warehouse receipts is ineffectual to prevent frauds, but may detect them; that the law requires receipts to be canceled before the grain is actually shipped out, but that this is not done; and that all the elevators deliver grain, more or less, without the surrender of receipts or their cancellation. It turns out that Mr. Clary's department is not one of original information. He obtains all his information as to the amount and kind of grain in warehouse from the books of the warehouse, and in like manner all he knows about the shipment of grain. From these, if the books are kept honestly, he can from time to time tell how much grain is in store, and how many receipts ought to be out. When the warehousemen cancel receipts, they exhibit them to him.

The question that will suggest itself is, Of what possible use is the office of Registrar? His entire duty seems to be to visit the elevators and copy their entries of receipts and shipments, and see if their receipts have been duly canceled. He admits that the registration of receipts cannot prevent fraud; but if the warehousemen keep their books honestly, then registration will detect fraud. How far a warehouseman, intending to commit fraud, would keep his books honestly, is a question that might be answered by Munn & Scott.

But the statement is made by Mr. Clary that all the elevators deliver grain more or less without the surrender of receipts, and, of course, without canceling them. So far had the cancelation of receipts fallen behind the shipments that Mr. Clary forcibly describes the situation by saying that, when the panic struck Chicago, it caught all these warehousemen "with their trousers down." It depends on the honesty of the warehousemen in purchasing and otherwise obtaining receipts equal to the amount of grain shipped, in order to make things even.

The law by which the State assumed the inspection of grain, and generally the control of the warehouse business, is defective in the particular that it makes no provision for a daily account of the grain taken in or shipped out, and leaves the business of the cancellation of receipts at loose ends. The law is singularly deficient in penalties for many acts which it prohibits, and for the non-performance of others that it commands. The Legislature this winter should remedy all these defects, and such other defects as have been pointed out, so that frauds may not only be detected but prevented.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTION.

The people of Pennsylvania will vote on the adoption of the new Constitution on the 16th of December. The greatest danger which awaits it is in the most necessary reform which it contains. It has provisions in regard to elections that have been prepared with the express purpose of defeating the frauds by which the elections of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania have been carried for many years past, and the corruptionists threaten the defeat of the Constitution on this ground. If they can induce those classes who oppose the prohibitory clauses to join them in this effort, it may be that the new instrument will fail to secure a majority of votes, and Pennsylvania will be given over to corrupt political rule for years to come, which may strengthen itself so much in the meantime that it will be next to impossible ever to crush it out. The new Constitution provides a system of voting similar to that which prevails in this State. The ballots are to be numbered in the order received, and the number recorded on the registry-books, opposite the voter's name. The voter has also the privilege of writing his name on the back of his ballot. In addition to these precautions, the attempt to influence voters by corrupt means is to be punished by a forfeiture of the right of suffrage, and any candidate for office who shall be convicted of fraud is to be henceforth disqualified from holding office of trust or profit.

The adoption of the new Constitution will give the citizens of Pennsylvania many of the admirable advantages secured by the present Constitution of Illinois. Special legislation is prohibited, the very language of the Illinois Constitution having been adopted. It is also provided that a bill must be read on three different days before its final passage, and must then secure a majority of *all* the members (not merely the members present) before it can become a law. There are other features which go further than the Illinois Constitution. The Railroad article is especially specific. It regulates freight charges, prohibits railroads from acquiring property unnecessary to the business of a common carrier, forbids the officers from furnishing materials and supplies to railroads with which they are connected, abolishes free passes, and provides for still other reforms. It encourages competition in the railroad business.

There are still other reforms which commend themselves to fair-minded citizens. The elective judicial system is retained, but the term of the Supreme Judges is extended to twenty-one years. The pardoning power, which has been used in Pennsylvania for political purposes, is vested in a Board of Pardons, consisting of the Governor and four State officers. There has never been a State Constitution which undertook to define the duties of citizens and officeholders so minutely as this one, showing that the framers have been conscious of the danger of delegating to the Legislature of that State anything that can be definitely settled without its intervention. The only danger is that the Constitution is too good, and will be defeated by the bad political elements that have ruled Pennsylvania for some years.

A BLOW AT STOCK-GAMBLING.

The Committee of the New York Associated Banks has made a report of several very important reforms, which have greatly excited the speculators in Wall street. The report recommends that:

1. No bank shall pay interest on deposits.
2. No check shall be certified until the full amount thereof has been deposited in the bank.
3. Checks upon associated banks only to be received on deposit.
4. The Clearing-House Committee shall fix the rate of discount on checks upon banks out of New York.
5. All checks shall be taken at depositors' risk, and collected through the Clearing-House; those not paid to be returned to the depositors next day.

The real reforms are contained in the two first-named resolutions. That relating to interest on deposits is one that is likely to be adopted by Congress. Its operation is open to some uncertainty. The New York banks, by offering to pay interest on balances, have always attracted large sums of money from the country belonging to other banks and bankers. This money, drawing 4 per cent, has been loaned out at much higher rates to the stock-gamblers. The prohibition of the payment of interest on these balances may have the effect of driving all these deposits to the private banking-houses, who will not be subject to the prohibition, and these latter establishments may thus gain business. Against this possibility there are the many and various ways by which the prohibition may be evaded. When a man has money to lend, and there are persons wanting to borrow it, and pay for its use, experience has shown that the contract can be made and executed in spite of any prohibitory law. The whole history of the usury laws illustrates the impossibility of restricting the hiring of money on any terms agreed upon between the parties. So the interest-on-deposits question is not likely to be solved in a hurry.

The certification of checks without any corresponding deposit by the drawer is a proceeding local and peculiar to New York. It has been unlawfully and extensively carried on. It has been the means by which all the speculators in gold and stocks in New York have done business. A broker purchasing a certificate of stock for $50,000 would draw a check on the bank where he kept his accounts for $45,000, and another for $5,000; and, pinning the stock-certificate to them, send them to the bank by a 14-year-old boy, and the bank would return both checks certified,—one for $5,000 on account of his actual deposit, and the other for $45,000 on account of the certificate of stock, retaining the latter as collateral security for the loan. This is the general process by which stocks are bought and sold, the banks holding the stocks, and issuing certified checks for their amount less an agreed margin. The transactions of this kind often reach $50,000,000 a day. For this amount of checks the banks held nothing but the stock-certificates. It is now proposed to abolish this practice, and to limit the certifying of checks to the amount actually on deposit. This, of course, breaks up Wall street speculators who do business on margins merely. If the banks lend them money on such collaterals as stocks and bonds, they must do so in the manner prescribed by law, and not in the haphazard style of issuing certified checks to be used as currency. How far these reforms are practical can be ascertained in time; but that any reforms are proposed is evidence that the New York banks are sensible of the dangers of their intimate alliance with the jobbers of Wall street.

A reply to the protest of Messrs. N. Matson & Co. and twenty-seven other mercantile firms of Chicago against the "Bazaar of the Nations," proposed to be held in the Exposition building, has been published in the form of a circular. It is signed by Franklin W. Smith, Chairman Bazaar Com., Boston Young Men's Christian Association, and Russell Sturgis, Jr., President Boston Young Men's Christian Association. A large part of the reply is devoted to what these gentlemen are pleased to call the press of Chicago. After descanting on the liberal aid extended by Boston to Chicago, they say to Messrs. N. Matson & Co. and the other firms addressed:

> In contrast, extracts from *your press* like the annexed, with which our mails from the West have been heavily laden for several days past, were, to say the least, a surprise:
>
> "*An illegitimate scheme in the interests of a distant city.*"
>
> "*A raid by the needy beggars of Boston upon the purses of Chicago.*"
>
> "*A horde of pious plunderers from the richest and laziest city in the country.*"
>
> "*A gang of speculators asking newspapers to give free advertisements.*"
>
> "*Speculative Boston adventurers.*"
>
> *Compared to an objectionable "lottery" scheme attempted some time since in Chicago.*
>
> "*A plot to rob Chicago merchants.*" "*Beware of Boston.*"
>
> "*If grass should fail to bring down the urchins, stones would be used.*"
>
> "A PRIVATE SPECULATION UNDER THE GARB OF CHARITY."

It was probably not intended to say that the press of Messrs. N. Matson & Co. had published these ill-natured flings at the City of Boston, as the only press those gentlemen control is a clothes-press. Consequently it must be the press of Chicago that is referred to. The press of Chicago consists of nine daily papers and a dozen or more weekly papers, none of which are particularly specified, but all included in the designation made by Mr. F. W. Smith and Mr. Russell Sturgis, Jr., as "your press." This looseness of speech is repeated in several places in the so-called reply, which is still further fortified by a text of Scripture: "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth." To which it may be added, there is that multiplieth words and yet scattereth.

The policy of the Government with reference to the Indians in Texas is already beginning to manifest its inevitable results. A year or more ago, Satanta and Big Tree, two of the most inhuman fiends in Indian history, after a long series of brutal murders and almost innumerable pillaging raids, were arrested. Although the crimes for which Capt. Jack and his fellow-Modocs were hanged were slight as compared with those of these two human tigers, they were sent to the State's Prison. They had been incarcerated but a short time when the Quakers and peace men induced them to sign a document promising good behavior if they were released, and agreeing to bring their people to the Government reservation and keep them in peace. Notwithstanding the protest of the Governor of Texas and the entreaties of the people of that State not to let these murderers loose again, they were released. What is the result? Three thousand Indians are on the war-path, and among them Big Tree at the head of his tribe, plundering and murdering as aforetime. How much longer is this farce to continue? It begins to seem as if the remark of the Apache brave were true,—that unless they kept up these raids the Government would not provide them with their bounties.

Some time ago, corporal punishment was forbidden in the public schools of New York by the Board of Education. The Committee on Teachers now petition the Board to have it partially restored. They are backed up by twenty-five Principals of the male grammar and primary schools, who were selected, partly by lot and partly on the score of service and experience. They report that the abolition of corporal punishment has affected the discipline in a variety of ways, which they mention in detail. They say, particularly, that truancy is more frequent, that poor parents are called away from their occupations to discipline their children, that many unruly children have been driven into the street or to the workhouses, and that pupils do not exercise so free a submission of their will to that of the teacher in cases of self-denial or unimportant matters. We apprehend that the latter reason explains the desire of the teachers to have corporal punishment restored. It is very likely that the pupils do not feel themselves so much enslaved as when the rattan is held over their heads; but we do not believe there is any good reason why they should. All that the teachers ask of the Board is to give the Principals of the male schools the right to thrash the pupils. This is probably because it is the Principals alone who are asking for a modification of the rules. If the assistants had their say, it is not improbable that they would express a desire that the privilege of exercising the cane should be extended to them. It is to be hoped that the New York Board of Education will give their present system a longer and fairer trial before they restore corporal punishment even to the Principals.

If there were, as it seemed at one time, a prospect of reconciling the difficulties between the Ultramontanes and the German Government, it is now completely dissipated by the recent correspondence between the Pope and the Emperor William. Its effect has been not only to unite the German press in a savage onslaught against the Holy Father, but also to array the higher class of Catholics against the lower. Upon this point, the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says:

> In some parts of the country committees have been formed in the last few days, consisting of Catholics bent upon the return of Ministerial candidates in the impending elections. Headed by men of the highest rank and standing, these bodies, which are so many Catholic organizations distinct from Roman Catholicism, will probably attract numerous adherents, and cause many to take sides in a quarrel who have long tried to remain indifferent spectators. What this open espousal of the national cause by the higher ranks of Catholic society portends in a country like this I need not specify. Suffice it to say that the moment the sentiments of this class are frankly avowed, the Pope will receive palpable proof that in Germany, at any rate, the number of gentlemen prepared to make common cause with him is infinitesimally small.

The result of the recent elections corroborates the statements of the correspondent. Far from being mitigated, there is every reason to believe that these dissensions may last for years.

South Carolina finances are peculiar. The assessed value of the property of the State for the last fiscal year was $167,481,092. The Comptroller insists that the deductions and erroneous assessments reduced this amount to about $150,000,000. The tax was 12 mills, which should have yielded about $1,800,000, while the Comptroller reports only $1,500,000 receipts. As all the departments of the State Government have been run in this way, or worse, for many years past, it is not surprising to learn that a bill has been introduced into the Legislature by the Committee of Ways and Means to "scale" the funded debt by issuing new bonds to take the place of the old ones at the rate of 40 cents of the face value and interest reckoned up to Jan. 1, 1874. No mention is made of the fraudulent conversion bonds or of the floating debt, so that these will probably be wiped out altogether. About the same time (Nov. 6), a bill was introduced into the Senate to repudiate $6,415,000 of conversion bonds. The partial repudiation of the rest of the debt (taking off 60 per cent) will reduce the bonded debt of the State to about $5,000,000.

The latest distress of St. Louis is the fear that Chicago may be chosen as the locality for the new Mint. The newspapers of that city are therefore eagerly bestirring themselves to discover the reasons why they should have the Mint. Thus far, however, they have only found two; first, their patent census plan; and second, the fact that the Mississippi empties into the Gulf of Mexico. But inasmuch as it is not yet certain that there will be a new Mint at all, what is the use of all this needless bother? What with trying to get all the population in this country, all the trade of the West, and the National Capital, it begins to look as if St. Louis were growing hoggish.

The Paducah (Ky.) Congressional District was represented by Mr. Crossland, who voted for the back-pay bill. A Paducah paper does not quite justify his action, but it says that if any one was entitled to back pay it was Crossland, who served in the Confederate army four years, was three times shot down on the battle-field, and received no pay, and but a scant supply of clothing.

Obituary.

The dispatches yesterday brought the intelligence of the death of one of the ablest rulers and most skillful captains of the time, Abd-el-Kader. He was originally the Emir of a small Bedouin tribe, but at the age of 23, by the force of his native genius, he had raised himself to the supreme authority over thirty-two tribes of Northern Africa, and with these tribes he maintained a continuous struggle for sixteen years against the French invaders of Algiers. At one time he was at the head of an army of 50,000 men, and, at another, he induced the Emperor of Morocco to join him. The ablest Generals of France were sent against him, but he vanquished them one after the other in several pitched battles. His final defeat was brought about by the treachery of his faithless ally, the Emperor of Morocco, who betrayed him to the French. He surrendered to Lamoriciere upon condition that he should be sent to Egypt or St. Jean d'Acre, and the capitulation was signed by the Duc d'Aumale, then Governor-General of Algiers, and now presiding over the trial of Marshal Bazaine for treachery. The French Governor-General, however, broke his faith and sent him to France, where he landed in January, 1848. Neither Louis Phillippe nor the Republic dared to release him, and he was kept a prisoner until 1852, when Napoleon III. set him at liberty upon his promise that he would not take up arms against the French again nor visit Algiers. He was truer than the French, and since that time he has resided in the East, mostly at Damascus, where he has more than once distinguished himself by protecting the Christians against mob violence. He was a leader of unquestioned genius and a soldier of irreproachable honor, whose patriotic efforts to free his country from the foreign invader were only thwarted by treachery. Under other auspices and in a more civilized country, his death would be mourned as a loss to the world of one of its greatest men.

A Paris dispatch, a day or two ago, also announced the death, at Biarritz, of the Turkish statesman, Daoud Pasha. He was born at Constantinople in 1816, and during the earlier part of his life was engaged in commercial business. His first appearance in public life was as an attache of an Embassy sent to Prussia by the Sultan, during which journey he wrote a work on the Germanic Diet. He was soon after made Consul-General of Turkey at Vienna, and later represented Turkey in the Danubian Provinces. In 1858, he negotiated a loan for Turkey, and was made Director of the telegraph. In 1861, he was made Governor of Lebanon, which post he held three years, and was created by the Sultan a Pasha of Three Tails. Since 1868 he has not been in authority. He was recently made a member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, of which institution he was at one time a student.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The United States Senators whose terms expire March 3, 1875, are:

[Administration in Roman; Opposition in *italic*.]

Ames, Miss.,	Hamlin, Me.,
Bayard, Del.,	Lewis, Va.,
Boreman, West Va.,	Pratt, Ind.,
Brownlow, Tenn.,	Ramsey, Minn.,
Buckingham, Ct.,	*Schurz*, Mo.,
Carpenter, Wis.,	Scott, Pa.,
Casserly, Cal.,	Sprague, R. I.,
Chandler, Mich.,	Stewart, Nev.,
Edmunds, Vt.,	*Stockton*, N. J.,
Fenton, N. Y.,	*Sumner*, Mass.,
Flanagan, Tex.,	*Thurman*, O.,
Gilbert, Fla.,	*Tipton*, Neb.—25.
Hamilton, Md.,	

Elections held this year settle the politics of the Senatorial succession for California, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas. Elections next year determine all the rest. The Opposition carry every one of the Senatorships, so far, except Mississippi.

—The *Wisconsin State Journal* (Republican) flings out a large hint in this, hit who it will,—saying:

> The returns from counties outside of Milwaukee will be likely to open the eyes of a large number of politicians as to one of the causes of the Republican defeat.

Some of the returns from towns in Dane County, outside of Madison, ought also to open the eyes of a large number of politicians as to one of the causes of the Republican defeat. Here are some of the causes:

	Governor, '73.		Governor, '71.	
	Taylor.	*Washburn.*	*Doolittle.*	*Washburn.*
Christiana	113	95	96	148
Cottage Grove	172	41	117	63
Medina	143	119	77	181
Middleton	205	81	124	130

—Recounting the votes is now in order, in Massachusetts; and so many errors have been discovered, effecting a change of seats in the Senate and House, that the Boston *Journal* of Monday says:

> With close votes and recounts, it will be some days yet before a perfect list of the members elect of the Legislature can be made out.

—The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* of Monday gives footings of election-returns received to date, as follows:

85 *Counties*, '73.		*Same counties*, '72.	
Kemper, Conserv.	92,575	Greeley	68,3[illegible]
Hughes, Repub.	68,303	Grant	70,77[illegible]
Kemper ahead	24,272	Grant ahead	2,4[illegible]

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Grant) says the Reformers who have won in Wisconsin, and who "have prated much of Civil-Service Reform" [the *Sentinel* speaking of itself: "We have believed Civil-Service Reform to be a good deal of a humbug from the start"], are now going up to Madison to make "a clean sweep in the Capitol from cellar to garret." And the *Sentinel* drops a tear because "There is not a crippled soldier about the State Capitol of Republican opinions, who will not be made to walk the plank on the 1st of January next." Now, hear what the Madison *Democrat* says:

> The new party, in its platform, has promised reform; that pledge must be faithfully redeemed. Every question must be met with a bold front. In these days of hard times and low prices the people desire the strictest economy in State expenditures. To this end we feel confident that the next Legislature will insist on a great reduction in the clerical force now in the State Capitol. The number of legislative employes must also be greatly reduced. And before the close of the next session we trust our political opponents will be left in no doubt as to what we mean by Civil-Service Reform.

—The financial report of the Anti-Monopoly State Central Committee, in Iowa, showed campaign expenditures of $3.18, and a balance of $1.82 left out of the original fund of $5. After the election the Keokuk *Gate City* and other Republican newspapers remarked upon it that if the Anti-Monopoly Committee had made just a little effort (having absolutely done nothing), Vale would have been elected Governor. Of the election and the preceding canvass in Minnesota the St. Paul *Pioneer* says:

> Davis and the whole Republican ticket would have been defeated had the opposition known its own strength. The Liberal-Democratic State Committee never met nor took any action during the campaign. The Owatonna (Farmers) Committee met only once, and then did nothing more than subscribe $2.50 for campaign expenses. Their State candidates expected defeat, and did little to prevent it. The Republican losses are, therefore, surprising.

—The fall elections show conclusively that the days of the Ulysses Grant party are numbered. Diminished majorities or defeat in all directions. The Farmers' and Workingmen's party is slowly but surely filling up its ranks and becoming organized. It will take the helm of Government at the next general election.—*Earlville (Ill.) Transcript.*

—The unexpected large majority against the straight Republican ticket is evidence that Will County is lost to that party. The success of the Farmers' and Anti-Monopoly movement in the county is complete. Next year, if wisdom be exercised in the choice of candidates, the county will be swept in favor of reform by 1,500 majority. . . . Will County, having taken the lead in the anti-Administration movement, must not lie still on the laurels already won, but push forward until victory shall perch upon the great cause in our State and National Legislatures.—*Joliet (Ill.) Signal.*

—The time for farmers to do good for themselves and the country is at the general election for legislators and Congressmen, and we hope by the time election comes around to see the farmers of this [Edwards] county stand side by side with the farmers of other counties, and the better class of people everywhere, and place men in those positions that will work for the welfare of the people instead of their own private gains.—*Albion (Ill.) Journal.*

—Three months ago the most sanguine worker in the cause of Anti-Monopoly would hardly have dared to predict the result that has been shown by the late election. They hoped and confidently expected ultimate success, but to be crowned with victory in their *first* contest with monopoly and corruption was a more speedy reward than the most enthusiastic could have anticipated.—*Fairbury (Ill.) Independent.*

—The progress of the Farmers' movement has been rapid and the success great. But the effect is only local. In order to have the reform national, it must become permanent, in order to become permanent it must be national. It can never become national if the movement is confined to one class. Let an effort be now made to build up a great people's party in favor of reform.—*Gilman (Ill.) Star.*

—Because the salary-grabber Ames has been elected Governor of Mississippi over his salary-grabber opponent Alcorn, the Washington *Chronicle* grows jubilant. The sunshine which the philosopher extracted from the cucumber did not impart much warmth, and the comfort which the Republican party will be able to derive from the election of Ames will not be great. There went only a pair of shears between him and Alcorn.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

ILLINOIS LAW-REPORTS.

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 12, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have just this moment received by express the 58th Illinois Reports, containing only the decisions of the January Term, 1871,—nearly three years ago. This delay is provoking. The book is of no more value to me than the 18th or the 38th Illinois, as, by various means,—through the *Legal News*, the Chicago dailies, etc.,—I have learned all it contains. The last volume of the United States Reports, containing the decisions of the December Term, 1871, I have had since last March,—two years ahead of our State Reports. This matter needs the attention of the profession. LEX.

A NIGHT OF TERROR.

An Unprecedented Storm on Lake Michigan.

A Fleet of Sail and Steam Vessels Driven About at Its Mercy.

Reports from Those Compelled to Return to Chicago Harbor.

All the seamen who arrived in port yesterday unite in saying that such a fearful gale as prevailed on Lake Michigan night before last they never witnessed before. The fury of the elements was perfectly appalling, and men that never knew any fear or danger before sank down upon their knees and prayed to Heaven to be saved from a watery grave. Every vessel that left this harbor day before yesterday was compelled to return and seek a safe shelter in the river. Vessel-owners who have all they possess on the lakes are gloomy and despondent, and anxiously await dispatches from other ports informing them as to the safety of their crafts. The loss of property must have been immense, the lake, as far as the eye can reach, being strewn with lumber and other property. As yet no lives have been reported lost, but there is hardly a doubt that many gallant sailors have found a watery grave, and that ere twenty-four hours have passed the papers will be filled with telegrams announcing numberless disasters and heroic deaths.

A snow-storm set in about 10 o'clock Tuesday night, the wind blowing briskly from the west, which rapidly increased in force. At about 12 o'clock the wind had veered around to north-northwest, and was blowing with unparalleled fury. At 2 o'clock the hurricane was at its height, after which the storm subsided, but the waters of the lake remained in turmoil all day yesterday, preventing tug-boats from going to the relief of vessels lying at anchor outside the harbor waiting to be towed in.

The Captain of the propeller City of New York, who arrived here yesterday morning from Ogdensburg, states that he had been on the water for the last twenty years, but such a storm he never encountered before. The hurricane was blowing from the northwest, and the snow was falling so thick that it was an utter impossibility to look 5 feet ahead. His vessel weathered the storm well, being only slightly damaged.

Capt. Charley Jansen, of the schooner Maggie Thompson, who came in yesterday evening at 5 o'clock, states that it was a wonder that any vessel escaped unharmed from such a gale as that prevailing night before last. His vessel was but slightly injured, but lost half of her deck-load of lumber. The Thompson was lying at anchor off the Marine Hospital from 7 o'clock yesterday morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The champion schooner A. B. Moore, in tow of the powerful steam barge Ballentine, left here Tuesday, both of them heavily loaded with corn, for Buffalo. They encountered the gale near Two Rivers Point, and were so roughly handled that the line had to be cut to save both vessels from sinking. The Ballentine was boarded by the sea, and 60 tons of coal carried off her deck. The Moore came to anchor about 170 miles from Chicago, and the extent of her damage is not known. The Ballentine came back to the city, and is now loading with a new supply of coal. She will start again to-day or to-morrow.

The schooner Gallatin, which also left here on Tuesday, came back again, having her bulwarks stove, her rigging destroyed, and otherwise seriously damaged. She is leaking badly, and the 21,000 bushels of grain on board of her is seriously damaged by water.

The schooner A. J. Morey was compelled to return in a very dilapidated condition, but is not leaking.

The schooner G. Barber returned, having her jib-boom and main-boom broken, sails split, and being otherwise damaged.

The steamer Ben Wade, which left here Saturday, was also blown back. She is but slightly damaged.

The schooner J. A. Holmes came back, having her tow-posts torn out and foresail torn.

The schooner E. M. Ports lost her foresail and part of her deck-load, and the schooner Julia B. Merrill came in minus her gaff and sail.

The schooner Wm. Jones had also a very rough time. She was boarded by the sea, and her cabin windows stove in. Her rigging is also badly damaged.

Many vessels are still lying at anchor outside the harbor, the tugs being unable to go out and bring them in on account of the lake being still very much disturbed, throwing up its angry waves many feet, destroying or damaging everything within its grasp.

The schooner Unadilla, which was reported dismasted, arrived here day before yesterday in good order, having not been damaged at all.

The schooner Sunrise, which left here last Thursday, loaded with grain, arrived at Buffalo on Monday, making the trip in four days. This is the fastest time on record.

An arrangement was made yesterday afternoon at the office of Capt. Dalls between the Captains of the schooner A. Rust and the bark Two Fannies for a race between these two vessels from this city to Muskegon piers. The stakes are $50 a side, which sums have been placed in the hands of Capt. Dalls. The vessels will start to try their speed as soon as the present storm subsides.

SCHOONER SUNK NEAR MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 12.—The schooner Challenge sunk last night while making this harbor during the gale. One of her crew was lost.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

A meeting of the village Trustees was appointed for Tuesday evening, but only Messrs. Gilbert, Powers, and Bianchard were present. Notwithstanding the massive intellect of this aggregation, they were counted as but three persons, and adjourned for want of a quorum.

The Rev. C. E. Felton, of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, is expected to lecture before the students of the Woman's College to-morrow afternoon.

Society is agog over a fashionable wedding, for which cards are now out, and which is announced for next Wednesday afternoon. The prominence of the interested and interesting couple render the occasion notable. The parties are Miss Ella H. Easter, daughter of the Hon. J. D. Easter, and Mr. H. V. Smith, Cashier of the Garden City Savings Bank.

The concert on Tuesday evening attracted a fair audience, as large a one, perhaps, as could have been expected in such unpropitious weather, and the treasury of the Union Mission School will be somewhat benefited. Those of the performers whose excellence deserved special mention were Prof. Liebling, Mrs. Cavan, Misses Matteson and Willard, Mrs. Iglehart, and Messrs. Mason and Comstock.

Dr. N. S. Davis, in a lecture before the University students, Tuesday evening, gave some practical hints and sound advice upon the best means for the preservation of health.

The Union Law School of the Northwestern and Chicago Universities is making very favorable progress this term, having about 50 students in attendance.

GENEVA, ILL.

The parlors of Miss Mary E. Gilman, in the beautiful little City of Geneva, were the scene of a choice entertainment—a soiree litteraire—last Tuesday evening, which included the following exercises by her pupils, viz.:

French Recitation......Miss Lilla Hull
Henry VIII......Miss Kittie Adams
French Recitation......Miss Ida Nelson
Essay......Miss Jessie Conant
Alexander the Great......Miss Mary Dodson
French Recitation......Miss Lizzie Merritt
Essay......Miss Kitty Adams
Charles I......Miss Lilla Hull
French Recitation......Miss Mary Dodson
Essay......Miss Ida Nelson
Joan of Arc......Miss Jessie Conant
French Recitation......Miss Kittie Adams
Essay......Miss Lizzie Merritt
Napoleon Bonaparte......Miss Ida Nelson
Essay......Miss Mary Dodson
Recitation......Miss Lilla Hull
Queen Elizabeth......Miss Lizzie Merritt

The reviews of the historical characters were especially admirable, and were given by the fair students, without notes, in a way which evinced knowledge not only of the famous characters themselves, but of contemporaneous times, and the influence of each upon the other. Altogether, the exercises were thoroughly interesting; they reflected great credit both upon the accomplished teacher and her bright young pupils. Geneva may well feel proud of the pure home of learning which Miss Gilman's high culture makes so successful.

BILLIARDS.

The Games to Be Played To-Day—Pool-Selling on the Winner of First Prize—Record of the Tournament.

The billiard tournament will be continued at Kingsbury Music Hall this afternoon and evening. The games will commence promptly at 1:30 p. m., Joseph Dion and Slosson being the first contestants. Daly and Bessunger will follow them, and their game will close the afternoon's entertainment. The first game in the evening, commencing at 7:30, will be between the Dion brothers, after which Ubassy and Snyder will play.

A few pools were sold at Foley's last evening on the general result of the tournament and on the game to be played this afternoon between Daly and Bessunger. Ubassy was the first choice in every instance as the winner of the first prize, and after him in the order named came Garnier, Daly, and Cyrille Dion. The field brought little or nothing, though it contains one or two players who are liable to carry off the best gift in the power of the management to bestow. Daly was favorite over Bessunger at the rate of 10 to 4, only one pool being sold.

RECORD OF THE TOURNAMENT.

The following is a record of the tournament up to date. It will be published every morning until the games are finished, so that the public may see at a glance how each player stands. The figures will be changed as games are played, and when the tournament is ended the two blank columns will be filled in:

Players.	Games Played.	Games lost.	Games won.	Best single average.	Highest run.	Best general average.	Total No. p'nts made.
Ubassy	1	0	1	12.28	69		
Garnier	1	0	1	7.22	82		
C. Dion	1	0	1	5.60	28		
Daly	2	0	2	12.4	153		
J. Dion	1	0	1	5.65	34		
Snyder	2	2	0	4.4	45		
Bessunger	2	2	0	6.16	36		
Slosson	2	2	0	6.9	54		

A DAILY DANGER TO LIFE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There exists a daily danger to life along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, between the foot of Lake street and the southern city limits, well known by the majority of those who live along the lake-front of the city and travel on the trains of this Company. It is the practice of running a train at full speed past a station where a passenger-train is stopping and passengers getting on or off. This practice is particularly dangerous in the morning and evening, when great numbers of people are going to town and returning home. While the platform of the station is crowded with waiting people watching the coming of the train, and as they swarm upon the track to get on the train as it draws up, suddenly, without warning, there comes dashing past a train from the opposite direction at full speed, and the people scramble out of the way of the danger as well as they can, thankful, when the crisis is past, if none are lying on the track in their own blood. In the evening the peril is increased by the darkness, and the tendency of passengers to jump off the train as soon as it stops, when, with the noise of their own train still in their ears, they cannot hear the coming train, and so may be caught by it before they can gain the platform.

During the present year two men were thus killed,—one at the Car-Works station, I believe, in the evening; the other at Fairview Station, in the morning. And it was by mere chance that several were not killed last evening at Oakland station.

There appears to be no law covering the grievance; whether the Legislature failed to act because ignorant of this evil, or because generously unwilling to disturb the peace and content of the railroad company by correcting the abuse, I know not. The city-ordinances are also silent upon this wrong.

Now, what the people have a right to demand is, first, an ordinance which shall prohibit railway companies running any train past a station in the city, at the time a passenger-train stops there; or that shall require all passenger-trains to stop at stations in the city on the track next the platform of the station; second, that the city *enforce* the ordinance.

But merely another law passed is not going to do any good. It is commonly supposed that railroads are not subject to regulation by law,—a natural mistake when we consider that, of the many laws attempted to regulate them, so few are enforced. Instead of new laws, we need rather an enforcement of the laws we have. How many of our city-ordinances are enforced? They comprise a large book (price $7.50)—the greater number a dead letter for lack of enforcement. One of these provides that railway-trains shall not run through the city at a rate of speed exceeding *six* miles an hour. Let the city at least protect our lives for the present by enforcing this ordinance, and let the Council see to it that we get such further protection as lies in their power to give. JOHN CALVIN WALLIS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12, 1873.

CHICAGOANS IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 8, 1873.

The Hon. Mayor Bond, Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: This will be handed to you by Mr. Swift, one of your citizens who came to us in our distress to administer relief and comfort to the sick and dying, and who has done nobly and worked zealously. I was a victim myself, and I speak from personal experience, being at this writing just able to sit up in bed. Mr. Swift leaves us to-day with our warmest esteem and gratitude for his services in our terrible affliction, he having labored day and night to relieve the suffering. May God bless him, and the noble people of your city, for their generous aid and assistance in our awful calamity. I, as one of the City Councilmen, desire you to permit our Mayor to publish your letter in regard to Drs. Ryan and Hilliard, of your city, claiming to be representatives of the medical faculty of Chicago. They are now publishing letters from parties in Chicago, saying that they are regular physicians, and that they are first-class. Mr. Swift will give you the details of their conduct here, and the feelings of the people of Memphis towards them. Respectfully yours,

C. E. CLARKE,
Councilman of the Sixth Ward, Memphis.

THE WHOLESALE MILLINERY TRADE.

In our review of the business of Chicago yesterday, it was stated that—

> The ladies have been seized with a fit of economy, and there is but moderate demand for expensive head-dresses. The wholesale houses are doing little or nothing, as the country seems to have all the hats and bonnets it needs, and retailers complain of dull times, and very little prospect of their mending before New Years.

We are informed by Messrs. D. B. Fisk & Co., one of the largest houses in that line of trade in the city, that their October trade this year has been the largest they have ever had, and that their collections have been better than usual. Notwithstanding prices are about 25 per cent less than last year, the sales foot up a larger sum in dollars and cents than any previous year.

Terrible Domestic History.

From the Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer.

Yesterday morning Annie Martin died, it is said, of starvation. The husband has been out of work all summer, and was in very destitute circumstances. About a week ago the wife bore a child, and because not having the proper attention and care paid to it the child died two days after its birth. The husband went around among his friends and collected a sufficient amount of money to defray the funeral expenses. He gave the money to his mother-in-law, Mrs. Cosgrove, with instructions to procure a coffin and other necessary things. Instead of doing this, Mrs. Cosgrove is said to have purchased a quantity of whisky and oysters with the money and got drunk. She is represented as having returned home, and, reeling up to bed, demanded her dying daughter to get up and drink some of the whisky, and gave utterance to such other remarks as only a drunken woman can. The neighbors, hearing of the case, went to the dying woman's assistance, furnished her food, and called a physician, but it was too late; she was beyond the reach of human skill, and yesterday morning died. Mrs. Cosgrove last evening again got drunk, and when she entered the house and found a woman by the name of Bomgardner present, she struck her and knocked her over the corpse. We understand that the Coroner intends having an investigation into the

THE PLATFORM.

Lecture Last Evening by the Rev. Newman Hall, of England.

An Eloquent Vindication of the "Dignity of Labor."

The Rev. Newman Hall, who is known everywhere as an eloquent pulpit orator, delivered the fourth lecture of the Star Course, in Kinsbury Music Hall, last evening. His subject was "The Dignity of Labor." The train from Springfield, where he lectured on Tuesday evening, was an hour behind time, and he did not reach the hall until 9 o'clock. The Rev. Robert Collyer entertained the audience with anecdotes and reminiscences until he arrived, and then introduced him.

The lecturer commenced with a statement of the reasons for constant labor in the world, saying that the vigor of all the faculties depended upon their continued exercise. This was not only applicable to the mental faculties, but to the physical as well. If the mind was not employed it became enfeebled, and, in like manner, the muscles, if allowed to remain idle, are unable to perform the work assigned them. The lecturer then spoke of the different kinds of labor, referring particularly to manual labor. The working-men were the most noble class; and men in all kinds of professions, when they endeavored to honestly perform their work for the good of their fellow men, were worthy of being classed among the *real* working-classes. He who did not return something to the common store did not earn his subsistence; he did not belong to the noble class. The speaker referred to the Bible in illustration of a number of his arguments in favor of labor, saying that the Bible was a great book, not simply of theology, but of general learning. The most eloquent orators in the world consulted it, and drew their arguments from it. It was the best book in any literature. The inhabitants of the world were instructed by it as to the utility of labor. Many mechanics were taught to labor by God himself. He greatly lamented the prevalence of many "old fogy" ideas and prejudices in England. They were doubtless caused, in a measure, by the age of the country and the foolish precedents established. There were some ladies there—he would not call them women, the name lady being applied to many who were not true women—who had a decided prejudice against engaging in any manual labor, thinking it degrading. This was one of the weaknesses of the inhabitants of the old country. The people of the United States, of course, knew nothing of them, and would bear with their follies. [Laughter.] Labor being an absolute necessity, we should deem it honorable. How was it possible for a man to be independently rich, as the popular acceptation of the term had it, without labor? He simply possessed his gold, which represented labor. The metal itself was of no use,—he could not eat it or make a coat from it. Labor ennobled every one, rich and poor, beggar and Prince. By labor, everything performed by man on earth was accomplished. By it continents were united together for the purposes of trade.

The speaker then enumerated the benefits to be derived from labor, saying that the valuable results all pointed to the existence of a Great Being above. The great mass of the laboring classes in Great Britain felt and expressed their sympathies with the Northern States in their recent struggle. Night after night they held meetings during the progress of the war to take measures to render assistance. But a very few thousands of the people of England were arrayed against the North in their opinions,—many millions of mechanics were ready to do all in their power to assist the North. A number of glowing illustrations were given of the humble origin of different notable personages in America and the Old World. The Lord Jesus Christ himself was a working-man. The announcement of His birth was not made to the royal and the great, but to the shepherds at work on the plains. He was not born of the King's household but of an humble family. We should not despise those to whom we owe whatever value our property may have. It ill became fallen man to despise another, however degraded he might be. We should honor labor by not overtaxing it. There was a limit to toil, beyond which service was slavery. We should honor it by venerating, cherishing, and preserving the great charter of the working-man—the Sabbath rest. [Applause.] Neither power, nor wealth, nor learning, nor genius, nor philanthropy, nor all combined, had a monopoly of honor. Toil, however lowly, was honorable, if done in the right spirit and in the fear of God.

It was announced that Dr. Hall would preach in Trinity Church this evening, and in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Thirty-first street and Indiana avenue, to-morrow morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

The public has frequently raised its voice in protest against that system of dramatic entertainment which guarantees one part well acted, and every other part murderously mangled. It has in various ways called for a theatre where marked disparity in the elements of a performance shall not offend. It has sighed for the time when a good theatre with as good a company as can be obtained shall enact, with a minimum of friction, a good drama. That same public coolly ordered from the stage at Hooley's Theatre the best, incomparably the best, modern play that has been produced at this theatre, when it was superbly mounted and almost faultlessly acted. That same public is permitting another such a drama as "Clouds," so far as merit is concerned, to die of inanition, while far less deserving performances are drawing fair houses. And this in spite of the fact that "Mary Warner" is a drama which has been procured by unusual enterprise, after a number of years of hesitation on the part of the owner to allow any one to play it. The very fact that there is a play of Tom Taylor's which they have not seen, ought to be sufficient, even in days of panic and foul weather. It is a matter to blush over, that three performances of "East Lynne" netted the management more cash than nearly a week of "Clouds." But the day of grace still remains, and in the interest, not of Mr. Hooley, or any other manager, but of the public generally and the cause of the drama, we urge that "Mary Warner" is a drama worthy of study and admiration. It is immensely strong, is ingenious, and bears on every scene and sentence the impress of a master hand. It is carefully worked up and vigorously painted, full of pathos, and greatly superior to the now hackneyed "Ticket-of-Leave Man," which has crowded so many theatres in the West at different times. It is the counterpart of that popular drama, the interest centering on a woman, and the incidents similar only in general outline, as may be seen from a sketch of the story. *George Warner* is a talented young mechanic in the employ of *Dutton & Donne*, engineers and contractors. He has aided his employers, and they have reaped a golden harvest through his inventions without in any way remunerating him. Being somewhat of a philosopher, and disgusted with such treatment, *George* determines to leave the firm, and seek in the United States that millennial condition where labor and capital are supposed to stand on more equal terms. But he has no money, and appeals to his employers, to *Mr. Dutton*, to advance him £25 to start in life. *Dutton* refuses to aid in cutting his own throat, and *George* leaves him in disgust. No sooner has *George* made his exit than *Mary*, his wife, appears, and, ignorant of her husband's visit, asks the same favor, meeting with the same ungenerous treatment. During their interview with *Dutton*, *Bob Leavitt*, a fellow-workman of *George Warner*, discharged for bad workmanship, is concealed in the closet. He is a philosopher in his way, and thinks the relation between labor and capital oppressive to labor. The object of his visit is to secure the cash-box of the firm. While in the closet he overhears the request, and makes up his mind to show more generosity than his employer as soon as the cash-box shall be his. Fortune favors him, for, on *Mary's* leaving the office, he finds the drawer open and the coveted money in his reach. He carries it off, makes for *Warner's* house, and, in the absence of the occupants, breaks open the box with one of *George's* tools. He pockets the contents, all but the sum asked by *George* of *Mr. Dutton*, which he wraps in paper and leaves for his friend, hiding the empty cash-box beneath a pillow on the lounge. The robbery is immediately discovered, and by the aid of a policeman, traced to *George Warner's* house. *George* and *Mary* are surprised by the officer and the former's employers, who search the house and discover what they concede indisputable evidence of *George's* guilt. The officer is about to carry *George* to prison, when his wife, supposing him guilty, in order to screen him, declares that she is the culprit, and is carried away for trial. She is found guilty and sent to Brixton prison. *George*, fully believing in her guilt, visits her in prison, and reproaches her with blighting his life. *Mary*, behind the bars of a cell, not doubting his guilt, is stung by his ingratitude, and the two part with an understanding that they will never meet again. On the expiration of her sentence *Mary* supports herself by her needle, and lives in a low court in a bad locality in London with *Bob Leavitt* and his wife *Milly*. They are reduced to poverty of the most crushing character, and *Milly* is driven to snatch a purse from a gentleman of whom she begs in the street. That gentleman is *George Warner*. He does not recognize her, but giving the case to a detective, awaits results. The officer recognizes, in *Mary's* room, *Milly's* shawl, and fastens the crime upon her. She is arrested for robbery a second time and brought before a magistrate. Her husband is on the bench with that personage, and does not recognize her until the end of the scene, when his testimony clears her. He endeavors to speak with her, but she escapes him. After many wanderings, *Leavitt*, whom the consciousness of his villainy has driven to desperation and drink, confesses his crime, and husband and wife are brought together. Such is a mere outline of the story, which, in the hands of Mr. Taylor, has been elaborated into an exquisite play. The cast is a very strong one. Miss O'Connor plays *Mary Warner*, a purely pathetic part, with her usual depth of feeling and judicious expression. If anything she has improved it. She reads better than she did, and her elocution has evidently benefited by close and constant study. It is almost a pity that she should disfigure herself with a blonde wig, when her natural coiffure, as exhibited in the part of *Stella Gordon*, is so much more becoming. But, beyond this, there is very much to praise, and very little to condemn in her impersonation. Mr. Blaisdell, as *George Warner*, is also deserving of commendation, but a remark of an opposite tendency might be made to him. While some sort of disguise would not add to his good looks, it would give a variety to the monotony which the frequent appearance of Mr. Blaisdell on the stage necessarily gives birth to. Nobody is more anxious to please than he, and it is strange that he should disdain a resource which the best actors of the day fall back upon. There is a good deal of feeling in his interview with *Mary* in prison, which deserves recognition. Mr. Salsbury as *Bob Leavitt*, the drunken, worthless cause of all the trouble, was excellent, confirming the opinion that in "character parts" he is an unusually bright and intelligent actor. The scene with *Milly* in the second act, when he implores her to save him by becoming his wife, is full of suppressed, convulsing agony, and does great credit to the actor. His police-court scene is too loud, and could be made more effective by a little less noise. As it is, it borders on burlesque, and as in every other respect the part is admirably played, Mr. Salsbury can afford to quiet down a little. Mr. Giddens is a standing example of make-up and versatility. As *Tollit*, the police officer, who plays a conspicuous part in the drama, he was highly commendable, carefully refraining from burlesque. Mr. Giddens has had the advantage of studying the character of the London "bobby" from nature, and his study has not been without its good fruit. As the policeman is the same all the world over, his vigorous impersonation is recognized by everybody. It is as comical as possible without being a caricature, and all the pomp and circumstance of that wonderfully little being is brought out with ludicrous fidelity. Miss Cowell, as *Milly*, scarcely acted her part, merely reading it. Mr. Arnold, as *Mr. Scriven*, the stipendiary magistrate, made up into a very comfortable 'squire, and went through his part with credit. Mr. Reed, as *Tunks*, also exhibited an appreciation of the part, and looked it. Miss Mathias, as *Mrs. Floyd*, the garrulous landlady of Plumtree Court, was smart and talkative, but the lowest English women do not aspirate such words as "I," "our," and the like. By reserving the interpolation or omission of an aspirate for occasional use only, a great deal better effect is gained. To intentionally misplace the aspirate on every possible occasion is quite as culpable as to do it occasionally without malice aforethought. Mr. Sogge, as *Mr. Dutten*, appears only in the first act. His make-up is good, as usual, and the rest of his performance was all that could be expected of the part. "Mary Warner" is retained for the rest of the week. To miss the present opportunity of seeing it would be very unfortunate.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Miss Neilson will appear this evening in Sheridan's brilliant comedy, "The School for Scandal," playing *Lady Teazle*, with which drama her engagement will end. The cast is strong, and the comedy will be produced with great care. The Supreme Consistory of the Thirty-third Degree Masons, now in session, will visit the theatre this evening.

THE EXPOSITION CONCERTS.

The musical attractions at the Exposition yesterday afternoon and evening had the effect to draw out large audiences. In the evening the galleries on each side were densely crowded, and about the music-stand on the main floor the crowd wedged itself in compactly, so that those who desired to promenade had to choose remote parts of the building. The only promenaders near the music were the pair of swans, and the melancholy brant in the fountain-puddle, who expressed his feelings during the various numbers with loud squawks, and pulling feathers out of the tails of the swans, who employed their time mainly in nibbling at the yeast-cakes, caramels, and apple-cores with which the pellucid waters abound. The musical material was multitudinous. There was, first, the Exposition Band, with Flodoard Hoffmann for leader; second, the Great Western Light Guard Band, with Johnny Hand for leader; third, the orchestra, with Hans Balatka for leader; fourth, Wieniawski, the violinist, who was an automaton to a person a hundred feet away, performing soundless sawing; fifth, the Kunkel Brothers, from St. Louis, who played four-handed on the same piano—and played superbly to those who could hear them; sixth, Farini, who sang operatic arias; and seventh, Signora Adelaide Munsoni (Miss Munson), who helped him. To criticize any of the solo efforts would be simply absurd, as the dripping fountain, and the squawking brant, and the eager venders of small wares, who were bent on improving their last opportunity to get rid of them, and therefore orated with noisy eloquence, and the constant buzz and hum of the multitude, rendered them inaudible at a short distance away from the stand. The bands played very well and furnished good promenade music. The Exposition Band had a very light selection of numbers, mostly marches, galops, and polkas, in which rattles and bells and raps on drum-heads figured conspicuously. The Great Western Band rose a step higher and played operatic fantasies very creditably, while the orchestra appeared in the second parts and gave some very appropriate selections, for which, according to the thrilling announcement on the programme, "The great bell sounds twice; the machinery and fountain cease; quiet is requested." The announcement was obeyed to the letter except with regard to the quiet, of which there was none. The orchestral music was therefore only heard in measures which were *fortissimo*. As a concert in a musical sense it was a very disjointed, distracting affair, but it answered all the purposes of a promenade, and as that was all it was designed for, there is no reason to complain.

THE OPERA.

The sale of seats for the opera season commences this morning at Bauer's music store, in the Palmer House. The composition of the troupe is too well known to be repeated, and the advertisement elsewhere furnishes all the necessary details with reference to the repertoire and the prices. There is no doubt that from a musical point of view the season will be a great success.

HALL DEDICATION.

McCormick's new and beautiful hall will be dedicated this evening by the Kunkel Brothers, Wieniawski, and the Apollo Club, who will appear together in a grand concert.

SUICIDE.

KENOSHA, Wis., Nov. 12.—Mr. Daniel B. Benedict, the Register of Deeds of Kenosha County, and a resident of this city, attempted to kill himself this morning by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife. He was probably temporarily insane. It is thought that he cannot recover. The event has cast a gloom over the whole community.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—Steamships Europe, Egypt, and Abyssinia, from New York, and Vaderland, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Arrived—Steamship Spain, from Liverpool, and Hansa, from Bremen.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—The following is received from Arizona, via San Diego: Gen. Pandever has arrived at Prescott. Communication by telegraph is complete between Yuma and Maricopa. The new wagon road from Phoenix to Prescott and Verdi, 100 miles in length, is just completed.

CRIME.

Acquittal of Margaret Wolf, Charged with Murder in Fort Wayne, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 12.—The trial of Margaret Wolf, for murder in the first degree, was concluded to-day. Two or three witnesses were examined, but nothing of importance was elicited. Messrs. W. G. and H. Colerick made able and brilliant efforts on behalf of the defendant. Judge Brackenridge charged the jury clearly, but briefly, and the jury retired. After an absence of ten minutes they returned a verdict of acquittal, which was received with feelings of general satisfaction. The mystery enveloping the Main-street tragedy is thus left as far as ever from elucidation.

Murder and Attempted Suicide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 12.—T. C. Stearns, Postmaster at Stockbridge, and editor of the Stockbridge *Enterprise*, yesterday administered a dose of strychnine to his wife, and afterwards took a dose himself. His wife died last night, and Stearns is in a precarious condition. Failure in business and despondency over financial matters was the cause of the terrible deed. Stearns was a cripple, and had the reputation of being an upright man.

A Murderer Sentenced to Thirty Years in the Penitentiary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Nov. 12.—James Egan, whose trial commenced in the Circuit Court at Edwardsville on Monday last for the murder of George McMullen in this city last spring, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for thirty years to-day.

Arrest of Desperate Horse-Thieves.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 12.—The two men who were recently arrested in Southern Kansas, and reported to belong to the gang of Iowa railroad-robbers, were brought here yesterday, and last evening they were taken to Winterset, Madison County, to await their trial for stealing a span of horses and a carriage about nine weeks ago. They were traced into Dakota, and thence to Nebraska, where they sold the horses, and finally to Southern Kansas, in Medicine Lodge territory, where, by the aid of Texan scouts, they were arrested. When captured they were armed with five revolvers each. They had joined a band of Cheyenne Indians for a buffalo hunt. They are about 23 and 27 years old, and desperate fellows. They give various names, and one says that he is from New York. They bear no resemblance to the railroad robbers, and probably do not belong to that gang.

The Rosenzweig Abortion Case.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Judge Sutherland, to-day, delivered a long and elaborate opinion on the Rosenzweig case, discharging the prisoner. The District Attorney moved for a stay of proceedings until to-morrow, for the purpose of getting the case before the general term of the Supreme Court. Rosenzweig may be remembered as the man who was convicted of causing the death of Alice Bowlesby by malpractice, and of packing her body in a trunk for shipment.

New York Criminal Matters.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—When the first juror was called on the new panel in Tweed's case to-day, counsel for the defense objected to the irregular manner in which it was drawn. After a long argument the Court decided the panel regular, and the work of getting the twelfth juror proceeded. The afternoon was spent in taking testimony upon a witness of the eighth juror named Ludy, the charge against him being that he had been in consultation with Tweed's friends. Judge Davis finally decided that the conduct of the juror was surrounded by suspicion; that the public would not accept any verdict rendered with him on the jury, and Ludy was accordingly discharged. Only ten jurors remaining, the panel was exhausted without obtaining any more jurymen, and the Court adjourned.

Defalcation Confessed.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 12.—Stephen S. Wardwell, Cashier of the Commercial National Bank, confesses to the defalcation of about $45,000. The money was lost some years since in speculation.

A "Jamboree" at Coffeyville, Kan.

From the Kansas City Times, Nov. 11.

James J. Chatham, editor of the Coffeyville *Courier*, who arrived in the city yesterday, relates the following particulars of a fatal affray which occurred in that place on Saturday night. A party of fifteen or twenty Texans came into town about dark, and, after getting full of bad whisky, began a series of performances of a character not at all in keeping with the peace and dignity of that flourishing village. About 10 o'clock the police authorities told them that no such conduct would be tolerated, and, unless they at once put up their revolvers and "ceased firing," they would be "jugged." This warning met with jeers and threats from the drunken mob, and they began to shoot off their revolvers in a way that added nothing to the safety of persons on the street. The officers began to arrest the parties, and a lively time ensued. Several shots were fired, though no harm was done. Assistant Marshal Starks, assisted by a citizen named Slater, took two of the number to the calaboose. Just as they put them in, and while the officer was locking the door, two or three Texans came up, and, drawing their revolvers, demanded that the prisoners be released.

One man held a revolver at the officer's head, while another shoved his weapon into Slater's face. Quick as thought Slater threw up his hand, turning the revolver aside, and at the same time drew his own revolver with the other hand, and shot the fellow, the ball entering the right side just above the third rib, and, passing clear through his body, came out between the fourth and fifth ribs on the left side. The man, as soon as he was shot, turned to run, when Slater fired again, the ball taking effect in the left side of the head, and carrying away part of his ear. By this time the whole town was aroused, and the excitement became general. The citizens were furnished with revolvers by the authorities, and expressed a determination to quell the row or die in the attempt. A squad of Texans was soon after detected getting up a plan to tear down the calaboose to liberate those of their comrades who had been arrested. This party was arrested immediately, but one of the number resisted the officers, and had to be knocked down before they could take him. This ended the fracas, though there were some who threatened the city prison with destruction. A strong guard was kept around it, however, and no further trouble was had.

The mob consisted of a number of "cow-boys," who were to start home Sunday, and were taking a farewell "jamboree." The man who was shot had been in the employ of Capt. Kingsbury, and lived in Comanche County, Tex. His name is Harvey Adams. When Mr. Chatham left Coffeyville Sunday evening he was thought to be dying. The man who was knocked down by the officer was not badly hurt, and was released on Sunday.

Murder and Lynching in Tennessee.

From the Brownsville (Tenn.) Bee.

The day wheeled on; immense preparations were going on for the ball at night, which was to be the crowning success of the season, but at 8 everything stopped, a courier had arrived bringing the sad intelligence that Sheriff Alsabrooks had been shot down in cold blood. The soulless wretch who committed the crime gave his name as Jeff. Baker, formerly of Nashville, and has been engaged for some time past on the Ripley Railroad. He was standing in front of Alford's saloon brandishing a pistol around his head and behaving in a boisterous manner, when the Sheriff approached him, took his pistol, told him to keep quiet, then took him by the arm and both started toward the court-house, but had not gone over twenty steps when Baker drew another pistol, presented it at the Sheriff and, with the exclamation, "What right have you to bother me?" fired, the ball striking his collar button and burying it deep in his throat. Mr. Edward Felsenthal was standing near and sprang on to the murderous villian, bore him to the earth and held him securely till the proper officers came up and took charge of him. Skillful medical aid hurried to the relief of the wounded man, but it was of no avail; he spoke but two words as trembling hands lifted him from the blood-stained pave—they were "Be easy!"—then expired.

The news of his murder spread far and wide, and by 11 o'clock that night the town was thronged with excited men clamoring for revenge; the jail door was forced, and the poor wretch who, but a few hours before, defied man and laughed at death, was dragged forth, suspended from a limb, and pierced with sixty-three bullets.

A Prisoner Starves Himself to Death.

From the Middletown (N. Y.) Mercury.

On the 25th of May last, Christopher Schwartz, a half-witted German employed in the Goshen Jail as watchman, was choked to death in an attempted escape by a negro named Alexander Diamond and a white man named Morgan. To this attempted escape and resulting murder, another inmate of the jail, Jerry McDaniels, was privy. Diamond and Morgan were tried at the last term of the court, and were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment each. McDaniels was not tried, and remained in jail. On the 14th of October McDaniels refused to take either food or drink. He would give no explanation of his reasons, talking to no one, but persistently maintaining a moody silence. Two of his fellow-prisoners united with him in his plan. Their names were Jerry Lucy, from Goshen, awaiting trial for petit larceny, and John McCartny, from Millsburg, who was serving out a four months' time on a conviction for the same offense. All persisted in their refusal to eat or drink until they became very weak, and, on a physician certifying that longer confinement would cause death, McCarthy was released and Lucy was bailed by his friends. No such luck was in store for McDaniels. He still persisted in his design. To the inquiries of the keeper whether he wanted anything, he returned surly answers, and resolutely refused all proffers of sympathy and relief. In the early part of last week a physician, who had been called, said that he must take a teaspoonful of whiskey in half a cup of milk every two hours or die. He took the mixture a few times, and then closed his teeth when the cup was proffered him. He also refused to lie upon his bed, and as long as he was strong enough rolled off it to the stone floor as often as his attendant placed him upon it. He refused to see a clergyman, even when told that he must die, and when Mr. Wade, the turnkey, asked him if he wished to leave any message, he merely muttered an oath, and at night, when all was quiet, he filled the jail with blasphemies. For seventeen days he took no sustenance, so far as is known, with the exception of the few cups of whisky and milk, and finally, on Thursday, Oct. 30, he died. His death was fearful. He was conscious to the last, and died with an unfinished curse upon his lips.

A Discarded Lover Kills His Sweetheart and Then Kills Himself.

Boonville, Mo. (Nov. 10), Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

Friday morning one of those terrible tragedies that now and then shock society, occurred at Pilot Grove, in this county, resulting in the violent death of two young and estimable people of that vicinity. It appears that a young gentleman named Henry Roe, of most respectable parentage, had for a year past been paying his addresses to Miss Mollie Wallen, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of 18, but without avail. Maddened and enraged at what he conceived to be ill-treatment at the hands of her father, who opposed the union of the young people on reasonable grounds, he yesterday armed himself and sought her company early in the morning. Unsuspecting any danger and innocent of any intention to wound his too ardent susceptibilities, the unsophisticated and beautiful young girl welcomed him as usual to the hospitalities of her home. But disappointed love had already mastered the better nature of young Roe, and the sight of his idol only served to add fuel to his frenzy. At the very moment when the unsuspecting girl held out her hand in cordial welcome, her discarded lover drew from his breast-pocket a revolver and shot her dead. Appalled at the awful deed he had committed, and almost without a moment's intermission, he turned the fatal weapon against his own heart and fired a shot that laid him dead where he stood.

HYGIENE.

Papers Read Before the American Public Health Association—Election of Officers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The American Public Health Association resumed its session to-day. The first paper was read by Dr. Lees, of Baltimore, on "The Sanitary Cause and Utilization of the Refuse of Cities." Dr. Smith then called attention to the subject of the disposition of dead animals and offal, and Dr. Storer, of Boston read a paper on the subject. Dr. White, of New Orleans, and Dr. Cox, of Washington, followed, after which a discussion on yellow fever took place.

The officers of the old Association, with the exception of the Executive Committee, were then unanimously elected officers of the new Association. After considerable balloting, Drs. Morris, Vanderpool, Toner, Woodward, Bell, and Jarvis were elected as an Executive Committee.

THE PRIZE-RING.

The Latest Information From the St. Louis Bruisers, Hogan and Allen.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 12.—It is understood that the Hogan-Allen fight will occur next Tuesday somewhere in Iowa. Special trains will be run, and one special train is expected from St. Louis.

OMAHA, Nov. 12.—Active preparations are being made for the fight between Allen and Hogan, which is to take place on the 18th. Both men are in fine health and spirits.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED..........Nov. 12.

Schr Julia B. Merrill, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Regulator, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr William Jones, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Kearsarge, Manistee, lumber.
Barge Harmony, Manistee, lumber.
Schr E. M. Portch, Cedar River, lumber.
Schr Winnie Wing, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Maggie Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Milan, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Magic, South Haven, Wood.
Prop City of New York, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Scow Pascapaulo, South Haven, wood.
Bark S. V. R. Watson, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Annie Vaught, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Red Wing, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Lake Erie, Montreal, sundries.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Gen. Siegel, Manistee, lumber.
Schr S. H. Foster, Buffalo, coal.

CLEARED..........Nov. 12.

Steam barge Manistee, 13 tons feed, 5 tons coal, 5 brls oil, and sundries.
Schr Atlanta, Menomonee, groceries.
Stmr Thomas A. Scott, Buffalo, 12,100 bu corn, 500 pigs lead; Erie, 15,000 bu wheat, 500 brls flour, 115 bales hay, 1,000 pigs lead, 275 bags seed.
Schr Z. Chandler, Buffalo, 60,000 bu oats.
Schr Niagara, 50,000 bu corn.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop City of Detroit, Port Huron and intermediate points, 30,335 bu wheat, 135 brls pork, 270 brls flour, 21 bales hay, and sundries.
Barge Guiding Star, Port Huron, 25,563 bu corn.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo and intermediate points, 25,018 bu wheat, 140 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr American, White River, 18,703 bu corn.
Stmr Lowell, Ogdensburgh and intermediate points, 10,000 bu corn, 150 brls pork, 15 brls liquor, and sundries.

Lake Freights

Were quiet. A propeller was taken for corn at 8c to Buffalo. The charters were: To Buffalo—Prop Raleigh, corn and rye at 8c; props Mohawk and Potomac, corn through; prop Badger State, wheat and corn through. To Ogdensburgh—Prop Lowell, corn through. To Port Colborne—Barge Ketchum (yesterday p. m.), wheat at 7c. Total, 6. Capacity equal to 45,000 bu wheat, 147,000 bu corn, and 8,000 bu rye. From Milwaukee to Buffalo, schr J. G. Masten, wheat at 8c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 12.—PASSED UP—Props Japan, Comet, Champlain; schrs J. Hoyt, Champion, Emma Mays, Skinner, Roberts, Stratford.

PASSED DOWN—Props Moore and barges, Oswegatchie, Belle Crosse, Equinox; schr Libbie Nau, Ishpeming.

WIND—Northwest.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 12.—Evening.—PASSED UP—Prop Jarvis Lord; schrs Morning Star, Evening Star.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Huron City; schrs Waucoma, City of Milwaukee, York State.

WIND—Northwest.

Illinois & Michigan Canal.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—ARRIVED—Gen. McPherson, Lemont, 66 yds stone; Constitution, do, 80 do; Geo. Judd, do, 72 do; Cushman, do, 80 do; Rescue, do, 66 do; S. & T., do, 79 do; Henrietta Walker, do, 89 do; C. W. Walker, do, 89 do; Ellis O'Connell, Saginaw, 89 yds stone; Chas. Steel, Willow Springs, 90 yds stone; Cayuga, Lockport, 7,500 bu oats.

CLEARED—Maple Leaf, 50 brls salt for Bird's Bridge; 75,055 ft lumber, 31 m lath, for Joliet; Onondaga, Morris, 15 brls salt, 3 brls flour, 13 brls oil, 475 lbs sundries; prop Mohawk Belle, Henry, 11,722 ft lumber; Messenger, Henry, 27,000 ft lumber; prop King Bros., Wilmington, 89,108 ft lumber, 10 m lath; prop Wasp, Summit, light; Rescue, Lemont, light.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Evening—ARRIVED—J. Bouchard, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn.

CLEARED—Phoenix, Lockport, 50 m lumber, 1,150 lbs sundries; J. Crotty, Henry, 29,318 ft lumber; Drill, East Morris, light; prop J. L. Alexander, 21,000 ft lumber LaSalle, 161 m shingles, Seneca, 50 m shingles, 20 m lath, Morris; W. T. Rockwood, Henry, 35,760 ft lumber; Industry, Morris, 100,000 lbs sundries; Elizabeth, Lockport, 4,156 bu wheat; Orion, Marseilles, 45,995 ft lumber, 25 bu potatoes; Board of Trade, Joliet, 89,240 ft lumber, 6 m lath; Gen. McPherson, Lemont, light; George Judd, do; S. & T., do; Henrietta Walker, do; Cushman, do; Constitution, do.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

On and after this date the interest of R. A. Meers in the Wabash Printing Company, ceases by mutual consent. The business will be carried on as usual at 138 and 140 Lake-st.

C. J. BURROUGHS.
JOHN COLLINS.
G. P. HOFFMAN.

Nov. 4, 1873.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, meets this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for work on the M. M. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

E. ST. JOHN, Sec'y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Burnett's Kalliston,

As a Wash for the Complexion, has no equal. It is distinguished for its cooling and soothing properties, and is admirably adapted to all unnatural conditions of the skin; removing tan, sunburn, freckles, redness and roughness of the skin, &c., curing chapped hands, and allaying the irritation caused by the bites of mosquitoes and other annoying insects. The Kalliston is highly recommended as A Wash for the Head, cooling, cleansing, and refreshing.
After Shaving, softening the beard and skin.
For Bites of Mosquitoes, completely neutralizing the poison.
After Sea-Bathing, relieving the action of the water and sun.
For Chapped Hands, an effective application.
For the Nursery, peculiarly adapted to the bathing of infants.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

To Dr. Helmbold's Patients.

The celebrated Ext. Buchu, of which Dr. Helmbold was the originator, is still performing wonderful cures of obscure diseases of the urinary organs, restoring shattered constitutions, and overcoming debility and diseases arising from imprudence or excess. This great diuretic never fails. Patients should be particular to get the genuine, which bears the Doctor's signature. All druggists sell it. JOHN F. HENRY, New York, Sole Agent.

FINE CLOTHING.

ECONOMY

Is secured by the remarkably low price of our goods.

QUALITY

In fabric and labor characterizes all our garments.

ELEGANCE

In cut and finish is combined in all our work.

Men's and Boys'

FINE CLOTHING

We are constantly adding new and choice goods to our already Immense Stock.

We meet the demands of the times with the BEST goods and LOWEST prices.

WILDE, BLUETT & CO.,

STATE AND MADISON-STS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Powerful Story by Mrs. Annie Edwards,

NOW READY.

MISS FORRESTER.

1 Vol., 8vo., Cloth..........$1.75
Paper..........1.00

What the Press Say of this Popular Novelist.

"Mrs. Edwards is one of the brightest and freshest of the novel-writers of the day."—[Journal, Boston.

"Mrs. Edwards could scarcely be dull if she tried." —[Courier, Buffalo.

"Mrs. Annie Edwards is one of the brightest and most original living writers of fiction."—[Daily Graphic, New York.

A Charming Historical Novel by the Best of the German Writers.

THE ROSE OF DISENTIS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF ZSCHOKKE.

1 Vol., 12mo., Cloth..........$1.50
Paper..........1.00

"Of all the great writers of German fiction, not one probably has taken so firm a hold on the mind and affections of the German people as Heinrich Zschokke. As works of fiction they are models of grandeur, beauty, strength, grace, and purity."—[Galaxy Magazine.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

BY MRS. ANNIE EDWARDS.

Ought We to Visit Her?..........$1.00
The Ordeal for Wives..........1.00
Archie Lovell..........1.00
Stephen Lawrence, Yeoman..........1.00
Susan Fielding..........1.00
Philip Earnscliffe..........1.00
A Vagabond Heroine..........75

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY.

A Fair Saxon. 1 Vol., 12mo. $1.00 or $1.50
Lady Judith..........1.25

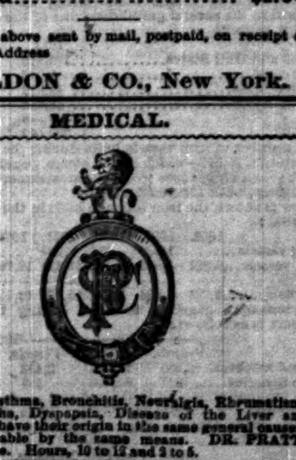
BY J. W. DE FOREST.

Overland..........$1.00

Any of the above sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price. Address

SHELDON & CO., New York.

MEDICAL.



Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sick-Headache, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver and Kidneys, all have their origin in the same general causes, and are curable by the same means. DR. PRATT, Palmer House. Hours, 10 to 12 and 2 to 5.

GENERAL NOTICES.

HYDE PARK.

There will be a meeting at Cleaver Hall, at Oakland, Saturday evening, Nov. 15, 1873, at 7:30, to talk over the affairs of Hyde Park. Want every man that owns property in Hyde Park to attend this meeting. Something that will interest every man in Chicago that owns property in Hyde Park. The Cottage Grove cars run there.

OHM & KISTNER.

Parties having unadjusted claims against the firm of Ohm & Kistner are hereby notified to present the same at once to the undersigned.

J. WM. ESCHENBURG, Receiver, &c.,
OHM & KISTNER, 12 North Halsted-st., between Randolph and Lake-sts.
CHICAGO, Nov. 12, 1873.

OPENING DAY!

Of the new WINE, BEER, and BILLIARD HALL, 131 and 133 North Clark-st., corner Ohio, SATURDAY, Nov. 15. An exquisite Lunch will be served.

JOHN FREES.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

The local money market presents no changes worthy of note. Money is tight at the banks, but there appears to be a good deal offered in the open market at from 18 to 20 per cent per annum. There is also a good deal of paper offered, but in many instances the holders of paper are refusing to pay these high rates, and only offer about 12 per cent.

The amount of exchange now made against shipments of grain is very small, and to supply the demand for New York funds the banks are steadily shipping currency to New York. There is, however, a considerable influx of currency from the country yet, and, contrary to the usual experience at this time in the year, there is very little being sent out to the hog-raising sections.

There is no doubt about the improvement in the feeling in financial circles, not only in this city, but in New York and in Europe. The New York stock market, which is a very sensitive barometer of the financial atmosphere, is higher and steadier to-day. The news comes from London that a better feeling prevails there also, and that the Bank of England will not advance its rate of discount above 9 per cent, at least for the present. As remarked yesterday, there is no special reason for this improved feeling unless it be that people have come to the general conclusion that the effects of all the failures and unfavorable developments that may happen, or can happen, have been discounted. Everybody, merchants, manufacturers, and bankers, have hedged and contracted and called in all their means possible. It is perhaps also beginning to dawn on the minds of people that it is the very pressure of preparation for unfavorable developments that produces many of the disasters which it was intended to prevent, and that more lenity must be the rule.

In this connection we would say that the remarks in yesterday's money article in regard to legislative relief for debtors was not intended to favor the repeal of the National Bankrupt law, which is, as a whole, probably the most equitable enactment for both debtor and creditor that can be devised. Neither could there be any stay law or other enactment, either by the States or by Congress, that would be constitutional, because either one would impair the validity of contracts. And yet it is certain that there must, either by common consent or otherwise, be a general extension of debts maturing within the next year.

The proposed reforms in the practice of New York banking, as stated in our dispatches of this morning, are undoubtedly good ones if they can be made operative. The fact that there is now in existence a law of Congress (approved March 3, 1869,) prohibiting National Banks from certifying checks when there is not an equal amount of funds to the drawer's credit, and that this law has been entirely ineffectual to prevent the practice, shows that it would be useless for Congress to prohibit the payment by the National Banks of interest on deposits, and that the only means of prohibiting either of the above practices is by the adoption of rules by the Clearing-Houses in the various cities to that effect. Wall street would of course bring a powerful influence to bear to prevent the adoption of the proposed rules, and as it is well known many of the New York banks are controlled by Wall street capital, the adoption of the rules will be the subject of a contest.

CURRENT RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The following compilation of railroad earnings is of interest:

GROSS EARNINGS FOR OCTOBER.

	1872.	1873.
Atlantic & Great Western	$347,928	$469,251
Atlantic & Pacific	116,266	115,503
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Minn	126,968	139,998
Central Pacific	1,375,425	1,423,875
Chicago, Dan. & Vin	61,385	79,098
Chicago & Northwestern	1,433,948	1,451,827
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind	428,598	406,922
Erie	1,743,752	1,882,421
Illinois Central	863,746	763,673
Ind., Bloom. & Western	137,322	152,632
Kansas Pacific	442,322	*300,734
L. Shore & Mich. Southern	1,824,883	1,743,516
Milwaukee & St. Paul	950,945	1,012,669
Pacific & Missouri	384,193	333,168
St. Louis, Alton & T. H.	142,982	112,378
St. Louis, A. & T. H. branch	58,664	55,450
St. Louis & Iron Mountain	213,326	*186,645
St. Louis, Kan. City & Mo	296,502	274,567
St. Louis & Southeastern	118,058	122,467
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	115,140	112,593
Totals	$12,394,249	$11,756,738
Decrease 1873		$527,502

* Fourth week estimated.

GROSS EARNINGS FOR THE PAST TEN MONTHS.

	1872.	1873.
Atlantic & Great Western	$3,276,742	$4,371,540
Atlantic & Pacific	930,772	1,093,404
Bur., C. Rapids & Min	812,855	952,568
Central Pacific	10,638,039	11,606,804
Chic., Danville & Vincennes	515,473	586,905
Chicago & Northwestern	10,344,897	11,436,361
Cle., Col., Cin. & Ind	3,667,506	4,017,966
Erie	15,185,933	16,436,529
Illinois Central	6,578,838	6,813,564
Indiana, Bloom. & West	1,131,147	1,293,026
Kansas Pacific	3,079,632	*3,001,692
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern	14,410,970	16,211,478
Milwaukee & St. Paul	5,747,114	7,426,681
Pacific & Missouri	2,916,458	3,045,298
St. Louis, Alton & T. H.	1,170,198	1,168,765
St. L., Alt. & T. H. branches	414,511	505,059
St. Louis & Iron Mountain	1,841,863	*1,949,796
St. Louis, Kansas City & Mo	2,347,254	2,298,604
Toledo, Wabash & Western	4,988,740	4,981,339
Totals	$92,682,449	$99,269,399
Increase		$6,586,950

*Fourth week October, 1873, estimated.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company sold, during the month of October, 1873, 19,351.82 acres of land, at an average price of $5.68 per acre, amounting to $109,740.86. Sales averaged 134.39 acres to each purchaser. Total sales to Nov. 1, 1873, 819,100.55 acres, at an average price of $4.52 per acre, amounting to $3,705,-201.49.

SHIPBUILDING AND IMMIGRATION.

The forthcoming report of the Register of the Treasury will contain the following interesting particulars in regard to shipbuilding and immigration:

The amount of tonnage built during the year exceeds that of any year since 1865. It is attributable to two causes—the unusually great, if not unprecedented, losses at sea, and the fact that, owing to the advance in prices of labor and materials abroad, the cost of American-built ships is now but slightly greater than that of the best British. The total number of vessels built during the past two fiscal years, with the tonnage of each class, is shown below:

	1872. No.	1872. Tons.	1873. No.	1873. Tons.
Sailing vessels	645	76,291	804	144,629
Steam vessels	292	62,210	402	88,011
Canal-boats	538	46,017	835	78,288
Barges	168	24,534	230	48,318
Total	1,643	209,052	2,271	359,246

The increase of tonnage built over the preceding year was therefore 628 vessels; 150,194 tons.

The tonnage of vessels built during the last two years within the several grand divisions of the country is shown below:

	1872.	1873.
Atlantic and Gulf States	125,820	212,664
Pacific coast	2,276	5,475
Northern lakes	44,612	42,448
Western rivers	36,344	48,659
Total	209,052	309,246

The number of iron vessels built during the year is 26; tonnage, 26,548—which are all steam vessels.

Of the foregoing, three were ocean steamers of the largest class, built for foreign trade.

Below is shown the iron tonnage built in the country since 1868:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Sailing vessels	.....	1,039	679	2,067	.....	.....
Steam vessels	2,801	3,545	7,602	13,412	12,766	26,548
Totals	2,801	4,584	8,281	15,479	12,766	26,548

The tonnage engaged in fisheries during the past two years is as follows:

	1872. Vessels.	1872. Tons.	1873. Vessels.	1873. Tons.
Cod and mackerel	2,385	97,546	2,453	109,518
Whale fisheries	217	51,608	187	44,755

The tonnage employed in the cod and mackerel fisheries seems to be steadily increasing. The following table shows the amount with the percentage belonging in each State:

States.	Tonnage.	Per cent
Massachusetts	54,188	49.5
Maine	46,193	42.2
Connecticut	4,193	3.8
New York	1,771	1.6
California	1,177	1.1
Rhode Island	1,071	1.0
New Hampshire	922	0.8
Total	109,518	100.0

The amount of tonnage employed in the whale fisheries has decreased during the last year. The whole amount on the 3d of June, 1873, was 187 vessels, 44,755 tons, which shows a decline of 30 vessels, 6,823 tons, as follows:

Ports.	1872. Vessels.	1872. Tons.	1873. Vessels.	1873. Tons.
New Bedford	166	44,320	143	38,901
New London	19	3,113	19	2,932
Barnstable	19	1,671	18	1,592
Edgartown	4	1,296	3	945
Nantucket	3	457	....	....
San Francisco	2	132	2	132
Salem and Beverly	2	348	1	117
Sag Harbor	2	261	1	116
Total	217	51,608	187	44,755

Of the above 87 per cent belongs at New Bedford.

IMMIGRATION.

The total number of immigrants who arrived at the ports of the United States during the year ended June 30, 1873, was 459,803, of whom 275,792 were males and 184,011 females. Died on the voyage, 467. Immigrants under 15 years of age, 104,672; 15 and under 40 years of age, 288,272; 40 years of age and upwards, 66,859.

Of the total number arrived during the year, 307,-334 landed at New York; 58,917 at Huron, Mich.; 31,-676 at Boston; 20,917 at San Francisco; 17,897 at Baltimore; 6,304 at New Orleans, and 4,524 at Portland.

Nationalities—From England, 74,801; Ireland, 77,-344; Scotland, 13,841; Wales, 840; Jersey Island, 18; Isle of Man, 4; total from the British Isles, 166,843; from Germany, 149,671; Austria, 5,765; Sweden, 14,-303; Norway, 16,247; Denmark, 4,931; Netherlands, 3,811; Belgium, 1,176; Switzerland, 3,107; France, 14,798; Spain, 541; Greece, 8,715; Hungary, 1,347; Russia, 1,560; Poland, 3,338; China, 20,292; Canada, 31,711; Nova Scotia, 3,919; Azores, 1,161; Australia, 1,130; balance, scattering.

Occupations—Professional, 2,986; skilled, 48,792; miscellaneous, 168,718; not specified, 4,868; without occupation (chiefly women and children), 234,439.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co., quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	112	112½
U. S. 5-20s of '62	105⅛	106
U. S. 5-20s of '64	106⅛	107⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '65	106⅛	107⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	109⅛	110
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	110⅛	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	110	110⅛
10-40s	104⅛	105
U. S. 5s (new issue)	105⅛	106
U. S. currency 6s	108⅛	109⅛
Gold (full weight)	106⅛	107⅛
Gold coupons	106⅛	107⅛
Gold exchange	....	107⅛
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	....	108⅛
Chicago City 7s	....	99 and int.
Cook County 7s	....	99 and int.
Town, county and city 10 per cent bonds	....	95@97½

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Sterling, 108½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	112½	Coupons, '67	111⅛
Coupons, '62	106½	Coupons, '68	110⅝
Coupons, '64	106½	10-40s	105
Coupons, '65	107½	Currency 6s	109
Coupons, '65 (new)	110	New 5s	106⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	85½	Virginias, old	33
Tennessees, old	65	North Carolinas, old	21½
Tennessees, new	65½	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	35		

STOCKS.

Canton	55	St. Paul pfd	48⅛
Western Union	55⅛	Wabash	39⅛
Quicksilver	15	Wabash pfd	65
Adams Express	71½	Ft. Wayne	82
Wells Fargo	61½	Terre Haute	5
American Express	53½	Terre Haute pfd	20
United States Ex	58	Chicago & Alton	91
Pacific Mail	30½	Chicago & Alton pfd	92½
New York Central	86½	Ohio & Mississippi	24½
Erie	41½	C., C. & C	67
Erie pfd	62	C., B. & Q	85½
Harlem	109½	Lake Shore	65½
Harlem pfd	102	Indiana Central	18½
Michigan Central	77	Illinois Central	89
Michigan Central pfd	74	Union Pacific stocks	17½
Northwestern	37½	Union Pacific bonds	73½
Northwestern pfd	38½	Central Pacific bonds	85
Rock Island (ex. div.)	87½	Del., Lack. & West	88½
N. J. Central	88	B., H. & Erie	1
St. Paul	26½		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, Nov. 12:

CITY PROPERTY.

Twenty-second st, 145 ft e of Stewart av, n f, 21½x72 ft, dated Oct 15; consideration, $2,500.

The premises No. 540 Michigan av, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $19,000.

Franklin st, 77 7-10 ft n of Madison st, e f, 28 7-10x80½ ft, dated Nov 6; consideration, $24,500.

Grant pl, 140 ft e of Larrabee st, s f, 48x124 ft, dated Nov 3; consideration, $9,000.

Linden st, s w cor Block st, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $1,000.

North State st, 65½ ft n of Division st, e f, 21½x131½ ft, dated Nov 10; consideration, $7,000.

Thirty-seventh st, 114 ft e of Stanton av, n f, 17½x100 ft, dated Nov 8; consideration, $5,800.

St. Louis st, 216 ft n of Twenty-second st, w f, 100x122½ ft, dated Nov. 4; consideration, $5,500.

Hubbard st, 250 ft e of Leavitt st, s f, 25x50 ft, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $500.

Taylor st, 168 ft e of Lincoln st, s f, 24x162 ft, dated April 15; consideration, $1,000.

Homan av, 25 ft s of Harbine st, w f, 75x125 ft, with 75x125 ft in same block, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $2,700.

North Halsted st, 268 ft s of Willow st, w f, 24x140 ft, dated Nov. 3; consideration, $1,900.

Lowe av, s e cor of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 24x123½ ft, dated Sept. 6; consideration, $790.

Mowry st, 200 ft s of Twenty-fifth st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 10; consideration, $1,000.

Homan av, bet Goodwin and Palatine sts, e ½ of entire block, dated Nov. 4; consideration, $12,000.

Lot 27, in Block 6, United States Bank Addition, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $1,610.

The premises on s e cor of Michigan av and Twentieth st, dated Sept. 15; consideration, $25,000.

Lots 33 to 35, in Block 9, Sampson & Greene's Addition, dated May; consideration, $7,500.

Lot 8, in Stewart's e ½ n ½ Block 15, South Branch Addition, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $650.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 72, in Soutberg & Grus' part of Block 28, in Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated Nov. 10; consideration, $200.

Lots 5 and 6, Block 4, of Phare & Sackett's part of s ½ n e ¼ Sec. 1, 38, 13, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $700.

Lot 13 and w 5 ft of Lot 12, in Oviatt's part of Dobbins' n ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated Sept. 15; consideration, $5,500.

Lots 33 and 34, in Block 59, University Subdivision, in Sec. 7, 38, 14, dated Oct. 31, 1872; consideration, $400.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

W ½ of Lot 13, in Block 1, Castle's part of Sec. 3, 39, 13, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $500.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	9,258	6,507	6,271	7,064
Wheat, bu	115,210	78,990	77,032	17,285
Corn, bu	47,380	43,900	105,260	88,839
Oats, bu	30,120	24,700	14,145	31,239
Rye, bu	1,420	2,547	.....	15,000
Barley, bu	19,850	25,690	2,889	130,358
Grass seed, lbs	88,950	59,000	20,930	28,690
Flax seed, lbs	121,850	105,971	.....	.....
Broom-corn, lbs	40,800	31,980	8,000	10,770
Cured meats, lbs	126,500	112,840	1041,843	623,249
Beef, brls	35	70	10	100
Pork, brls	.....	.....	1,117	968
Lard, lbs	49,240	2,100	294,223	200,035
Tallow, lbs	21,650	9,800	.....	.....
Butter, lbs	105,140	83,895	34,550	10,500
Dressed hogs, No	3	6	.....	.....
Live hogs, No	18,796	13,328	3,697	3,044
Cattle, No	1,765	2,082	813	1,039
Sheep, No	990	3,436	.....	.....
Hides, lbs	71,630	97,535	178,291	149,032
Highwines, brls	65	100	55	284
Wool, lbs	58,270	104,960	97,834	66,427
Potatoes, bu	8,817	1,365	2,270	1,716
Lumber, m feet	2,808	3,684	1,930	1,698
Shingles, m	2,770	1,120	1,018	1,295
Lath, m	145	690	249	48
Salt, brls	3,920	120	2,346	1,862

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 2,248 bu corn; 3,805 bu oats; 799 bu rye; 421 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 212 cars wheat; 93 cars corn; 11,900 bu No. 2 do by canal; 10 cars oats; 2 cars rye; 28 cars barley. Total (345 cars), 138,000 bu.

We note that a point has been made to the effect that a certain warehouse was all right at the time of the recent investigation, though it is not claimed that the house would have been right at that date had not the investigation been ordered. It would be equally consoling to know that there is no house that has again taken advantage of the laxity of the law to ship out in excess of cancellation since the exhibit was made. It now looks as if the public interest will ultimately demand that some such committee shall sit as regularly as a Court of Quarter Sessions for the purpose of finding out whether or not there are any irregularities that form what the committee would call a frequent, if not "a standing menace." In his evidence, the Registrar confessed that the use of his office is to detect, and not to prevent the practices complained of; and if this be so the office would seem to be of little value if the detection be not made public till those who are interested get up and "howl about it," thus forcing the revelation to be made.

There are some difficulties in the way of adopting the recommendation of the Committee to declare as irregular the receipts issued by warehousemen who are found guilty of lending grain which does not belong to them; but the difficulty will probably be met in some way ere long. There are a few warehousemen here yet who are willing to let alone the business of trading in grain, and confine themselves to their legitimate duties as warehousemen, except at such times as it may become necessary to clear their houses of grain which the owners refuse to move. It is not improbable that there will ere long be such a discrimination made in favor of the receipts on those houses as to make it rather inconvenient to try to combine the two departments of storing and trading, so as to make one help the other at the expense of grain owners. There is the root of the evil. Munn & Scott, and Maher, all failed in trying to ride the two horses, and there is no use in attempting to conceal the fact that others have got into difficulty in the same way.

The revelations of the published testimony about the shipments of overplus grain without the cancellation of receipts, may perhaps throw some light on the mysterious question of shortage, about which so much has been written. It is difficult to understand where the overplus comes from if it be not obtained by shaving in weights at one or both ends of the process of stating. We heard the other day of a lot of 10,-000 bu wheat shipped by rail to the East, in new cars. When about half way down there it was weighed, and found to be fully 300 bu short, and at the end of the journey it was only 7 bu less than when weighed at the half-way house. Assuming that the cars lost equal quantities in both halves of the journey, we have a shortage of about 290 bu, which can be ascribed to nothing else than differences in weighing, and this is overplus; but it looks very much like fraud, and the amount, though large, is not big enough to make a thief respectable.

The winter storage term for grain will commence next Saturday. The rate will be the same as now till 4c has accumulated (in addition to whatever may be due on grain in store at the beginning of the season) after which no more will be charged till the 15th of April.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally quiet to-day, but breadstuffs were stronger in tone, with a fair speculative demand all round. The shipping movement was dull; but as receipts were light, and stocks not excessive there was no pressure to sell, indeed the offerings were light, under a rather widespread expectation of better prices.

In the dry goods market there were no new developments. A fair amount of trading was done in the more staple articles, and at the late decline the market is more settled. Groceries meet with a fair inquiry both on local and interior account, and prices were generally well sustained, the exceptions being brown sugars, cassia, and nutmegs. Butter was quiet at former quotations. There were buyers for all choice offerings, but low grades were more or less neglected. Cheese remains nominally unchanged in prices, though the prevalent feeling is decidedly weak. In the coal, wood, and pig-iron markets the changes were unimportant. Bagging sold to only a limited extent, at 37c for Stark; 34½c for Lewiston; at 33c for Otter Creek; and 32c for American and Amoskeag. Prices of oils, paints, and colors were the same as on yesterday. Tobacco was dull and weak.

The usual number of orders were received and placed at the lumber yards, prices ruling about the same as for the past few days. The offerings of cargo lumber were liberal, but the attendance of buyers was light, and the market very quiet. No changes of importance were noticed in the hardware markets. The average business was transacted, quotations not being subjected to any special changes. Wool remains dull and nominal. The demand for hops and broom corn was restricted to small lots to supply the pressing wants of the local trade. There was rather more inquiry for hay, dealers generally asking former prices. Seeds were quiet and without noticeable change. Hides were taken by local tanners, and, as the offerings were not large, prime lots were a shade firmer. Green fruits were quiet. Fresh and choice offerings of game and poultry were salable at better prices, but inferior and old stock were very slow. Eggs were firm at 22@23c.

Lake freights were dull and little better than nominal at yesterday's figures, at 6c for corn and 6½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 5c for oats to do. The movement was chiefly by steam, there being scarcely any one willing to take a sail vessel, and only one or two were offered. A total of six charters were reported, which will carry out 45,000 bu wheat, 147,000 bu corn, and 8,000 bu rye.

Highwines were quiet and unchanged at 87c per gallon, with sales of 100 brls at that figure. New York was quoted easier at the close, but our market remained steady though there was very little demand.

Dressed hogs were again inactive, but it is thought that the present cool weather will soon bring in enough to make a market. Prices are nominal now at $4.25@4.50 per 100 lbs.

Provisions were quiet and irregular. Live hogs were early reported about 10c per 100 lbs higher, and on the strength of that the market opened apparently with an upward tendency. But buyers held off, some of them affecting to treat the thing as a ruse to bring in hogs to be slaughtered (in the double sense of the word) next week at much lower prices. Mess pork was steady for cash lots, and firmer on options, February deliveries advancing 25c per brl. Meats were held a shade more firmly, while lard was a trifle easier towards the close, though reported "better" in New York. It was difficult to tell whether there was much product wanted or not. Some packers thought that there were a good number of orders on the floor, but the indications made by the class who usually buy were not in that direction, and it is not improbable that some orders have been withdrawn or held over for a weakening expected to follow as a natural reaction from the recent exhibition of strength. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old, $11.50@11.75; new do, cash or seller November, $11.37½@11.50; do seller December, $11.37½@11.50; seller January, $11.62½@11.75; seller February, $12.20@12.25; prime mess pork, $10.25@10.50; extra prime do, $8.00@8.25. Lard, cash or seller November, 6⅝@6¾c for old, and 6¾@6⅞c for new, do, seller December, 6¾c; do seller January, 7⅛@7¼c; do, seller February, 7¼@7⅜c. Green hams at 6½@7c; sweet pickled hams, 7½@8½c. Green shoulders at 3¼@3⅜c; do rough sides, 5⅜@5½c; do short ribs or long clear, 5¼@5⅜c; do short clear, 5⅝@5¾c; meats 10@15 days in salt, 3⅝c for shoulders, 5⅝c for short ribs and long clear, and 5¾c for short clear; boxed shoulders, seller December, 3⅞c; do Cumberlands, 5⅝@5¾c; do short ribs or long clear, 5⅝c; do short clear, 5⅞@6c; do long cut hams, 7@7½c. Meats, seller January about ⅛c more than for December. Bacon is quoted at 5⅝c for shoulders; 6⅞c for clear ribs; 7c for short clear; and 12@13½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $17.50@18.00. City tallow, 6⅛@6½c; grease quotable at 4@5½c. Sales were reported of 65 brls mess pork (old) at $11.75; 500 brls new do at $11.50; 500 brls do seller February at $12.25; 1,000 brls do at $12.20; 1,750 tcs lard seller January at 7⅛c; 1,000 tcs do seller February at 7⅜c; 400 tcs No. 1 lard at 6⅝c; 400 boxes short ribs (35-lbs) at 6c; 50 boxes do at 5⅝c; 550 boxes long clear at 5⅞c; 60 boxes short clear at 6⅛c, 80,000 lbs green hams (15-lbs) at 6½c; 200 tcs hams, 5 to 10 days old, at 7c; 130 bxs beef hams at $18.00.

Flour was dull and unchanged. One or two parties were looking around, and sampling as if for export, but they took nothing, and the local trade was very quiet. All grades of spring extras were firmly held, in view of the strength in wheat; but winters were rather heavy, being in more plentiful supply. Bran was a shade firmer. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras at $8.75; 100 brls do on private terms; 80 brls spring extras at $6.50; 200 brls do at $5.00; 100 brls do at $4.90; 100 brls do at $4.25; 550 brls do on private terms; 59 brls buckwheat at $9.25; 50 brls do at $9.00; 100 brls do at $8.75; 328 brls rye at $4.40. Total, 1,692 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $11.50; 10 tons do at $11.25; 10 tons do at $11.00 on track. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winter	$6.50 @ 7.50
Choice do	7.87½@ 9.12½
Red winter	5.62½@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	4.90 @ 5.12½
Medium to good do	4.00 @ 4.87½
Good to choice Minnesota	5.62½@ 6.37½
Patent do	8.00 @12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	2.75 @ 3.87½
Common do	2.25 @ 2.87½
Rye flour	4.25 @ 4.50
Buckwheat do	7.75 @ 9.50
Bran	11.00 @11.50

Wheat was rather more active, but strong, advancing 1½c beyond the rise noted yesterday, though Liverpool advices slightly tended to weakness, quoting that market as dull. But receipts were somewhat smaller, and New York was reported stronger, the feeling there being undoubtedly due to the receipts of advices from London showing an improvement in the financial outlook there. The general Eastern situation also seemed to be much more cheering than has hitherto been reported, the tendency all round being to strengthen stocks, and more activity in manufactures. This brought out a rather better demand for shipment, which impelled the speculative fraternity to bid to a liberal extent, while holders were not very anxious to dispose of their property, owing to the prospect of a lighter supply, the natural tendency of which will be to strengthen prices. The market was sold short to a considerable extent during the recent weakness, and many of those who sold then tried to-day to fill in—a feat which all of them did not accomplish. Seller December opened at 95c, declined to 94½c, and advanced to 95⅜c, declined to 94⅝c, and closed at 94⅞c. Seller the month sold at 94½@96c, closing at 95c. Seller January averaged 2⅜c higher than December, closing at 97½c. No. 1 spring closed nominally at $1.00. Northwestern spring was in light demand, at $1.00@1.03 for No. 1, and 95¼@96⅜c for No. 2, the outside for receipts in the Northwestern Elevator. No. 3 spring closed at 90½c, being in good demand, and rejected do at 82c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.00; 10,000 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.03; 400 bu do at $1.01; 400 bu do at $1.00; 15,000 bu No. 2 spring at 96c; 39,400 bu do at 95⅜c; 8,000 bu do at 95⅝c; 44,800 bu do at 95½c; 6,000 bu do at 95⅜c; 26,400 bu do at 95⅛c; 17,200 bu do at 95c; 3,200 bu No. 2 Northwestern at 96⅜c; 7,200 bu do at 96c; 15,600 bu do at 95⅝c; 8,000 bu do at 95⅛c; 4,000 bu do at 95⅝c; 4,400 bu do at 95½c; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring at 90½c; 8,400 bu do at 90c; 2,000 bu rejected at 82c; 400 bu white winter by sample at $1.23, delivered. Total, 223,000 bu.

Corn was again quiet and strong, but irregular. The market averaged about ⅛c higher. The firmer feeling was due to sympathy with wheat, and to repeated light receipts, those of yesterday and this morning being each less than 50,000 bu, while the shipments, though small in volume, much exceed them, giving a further decrease of our stocks in store. There was a fair demand for shipment to-day, which nearly absorbed all the offerings, though it was not decided enough to prevent a weak feeling in lake freights. The activity was chiefly in options, with a fair investment demand for the more deferred deliveries, while the December shorts filled in to a moderate extent. Seller December opened at 36⅝c, declined to 36⅜c, rose to 37⅛c, and closed easier at 36⅞c. Seller January sold 1c above this range, closing at 37½c, and seller the month, or regular No. 2, averaged 36⅝c, closing at 36c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at 36½c, high mixed at 36½c, and rejected at 34½c. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu high mixed at 36⅝c; 4,000 bu do at 36⅛c; 1,200 bu No. 2 at 36⅝c; 16,000 bu do at 36½c; 1,600 bu do at 36⅜c; 23,500 bu do at 36⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 36½c; 53,500 bu do at 36c; 5,000 bu do at 35½c; 30,000 bu do at 35⅞c; 2,000 bu rejected at 35c; 4,400 bu do at 34½c. Total, 154,000 bu.

Oats were rather more active, and very strong during the greater part of the session. The market advanced about 1c under a rather sharp demand, which was soon satisfied, and then holders weakened, though receipts were light. Seller December opened at 29⅜c, advanced to 30⅛c, and closed at 29⅝c. Cash No. 2 sold at 29@30c, closing nominally at 29⅝c. Seller January was nominal at 30½@31c. Rejected closed firm at 27c. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 1 at 32c; 22,000 bu No. 2 at 30c; 8,000 bu do at 29⅝c; 12,400 bu do at 29½c; 1,200 bu do at 29⅛c; 600 bu do at 29c; 1,200 bu No. 2 white at 30c; 600 bu do at 29½c; 1,200 bu rejected at 27½c; 1,200 bu do at 27c; 600 bu by sample at 33½c on track. Total, 49,600 bu.

Rye was in better request, and advanced ½c under the fact of small receipts, the inspection in of this morning being only two cars. The inquiry was for shipment. The market closed at 60c for No. 2, other grades being entirely nominal. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 60½c; 5,000 bu do at 60c; 2,600 bu do at 59½c; 1,200 bu do at 59c. Total, 10,600 bu.

Barley was more active, though the trading was chiefly in the lower grades, No. 2 being very dull and weak, selling at $1.20@1.22, and closing at the inside. No. 3 was in fair request, and firmer, at 81@84c, the inside in the Rock Island. Rejected was stronger, and sample lots dull. Nothing was reported in options. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No 2 at $1.22; 400 bu do at $1.21½; 5,800 bu do at $1.21; 4,800 bu do at $1.20; 400 bu No. 3 at 84c; 7,600 bu do at 83c; 8,000 bu do at 82c; 400 bu do at 81½c; 800 bu do at 81c; 2,000 bu rejected at 67c; 800 bu do at 66c; 800 bu do at 65c; 800 bu do at 64c; 6,400 bu do at 63c; 800 bu do at 60c; 800 bu do at 58c; 400 bu by sample at 87½c; 400 bu do at 85c. Total, 42,200 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

Nov. 12—London—Cargoes of wheat on passage downward tendency. Fair average quality spring wheat on passage, 55s; do for shipment in December or January, 55s. Good cargoes No. 2 spring off coast, 57s; do California off coast, 64s 6d. English country markets for wheat very dull; French do steady. American lard, 39s. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat for the past week, 55,000 to 60,000 qrs. Imports into United Kingdom for the past week—Flour, 60,000 to 55,000 brls; wheat, 200,000 to 205,000 qrs; corn, 65,000 to 70,000 qrs. Mark Lane—Wheat quiet. Corn steady. Liverpool—Wheat quiet; California, 12s 9d@13s 5d. Corn, 32s 6d. American lard, 38s 9d.

PRODUCE IN NEW YORK.

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following as the receipts of certain articles of domestic produce at New York during the first ten months of the year:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Wheat flour, brls	3,001,900	2,382,105	2,851,358
Corn-meal, brls	158,560	172,408	189,680
Wheat, bu	21,847,876	11,206,191	26,890,686
Rye, bu	667,612	380,338	909,865
Oats, bu	9,976,684	11,002,957	9,774,826
Barley and malt, bu	2,299,359	3,130,796	1,717,649
Peas, bu	102,133	178,070	122,589
Corn, bu	23,775,461	36,221,580	21,915,645
Cotton, bales	781,812	557,930	762,621
Pork, pkgs	159,841	114,537	120,411
Beef, pkgs	94,349	22,303	22,965
Cut meats, pkgs	131,001	266,190	436,189
Butter, pkgs	552,323	541,986	747,917
Cheese, pkgs	1,263,893	1,473,687	1,725,618
Lard, tcs and brls	194,186	295,025	335,459
Lard, kegs	19,557	23,954	25,359
Whisky, brls	140,003	157,246	163,170

The following were exports for the same periods:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Beeswax, lbs	197,574	226,567	151,343
Wheat flour, brls	1,453,648	931,176	1,312,877
Rye flour, brls	2,386	4,901	5,999
Corn meal, brls	104,050	161,794	153,388
Wheat, bu	19,268,161	10,351,411	22,269,633
Rye, bu	385,781	660,588	935,349
Oats, bu	36,669	29,824	33,649
Barley, bu	90,134	22,656	19,226
Peas, bu	75,352	146,185	104,885
Corn, bu	10,249,425	23,102,108	12,740,566
Cotton, bales	495,411	295,129	463,657
Pork, brls	140,529	136,036	153,581
Beef, brls	39,938	31,534	35,069
Beef, tcs	70,501	36,713	46,039
Cutmeats, lbs	68,080,764	173,896,809	268,651,239
Butter, lbs	6,437,043	4,145,753	3,155,138
Cheese, lbs	64,441,409	62,363,994	82,298,033
Lard, lbs	91,880,022	142,037,014	154,634,814
Tallow, lbs	31,974,767	50,079,382	51,591,099
Tobacco, crude, pgs	101,500	159,446	133,456
Tobacco, manf, lbs	7,165,182	7,147,844	7,365,629
Whalebone, lbs	397,782	150,136	140,707
Petroleum, gals	78,807,056	71,698,570	120,203,711

LAKE AND CANAL FREIGHTS.

The Buffalo *Commercial* says:

The following exhibit shows the average on wheat and corn by lake from Chicago to Buffalo, and also the average on the same cereals from Buffalo to New York by canal during the month of October in the years named:

YEAR.	LAKE. Wheat, Cents.	LAKE. Corn, Cents.	CANAL. Wheat, Cents.	CANAL. Corn, Cents.
1863	9.0	7.7	19.6	17.6
1864	13.7	12.7	18.9	16.4
1865	12.3	11.5	23.1	20.3
1866	13.5	11.7	19.6	16.3
1867	9.0	7.0	19.1	15.3
1868	9.3	8.3	19.2	16.1
1869	10.3	9.8	21.7	19.0
1870	8.5	7.6	11.9	11.5
1871	10.1	9.7	15.9	14.1
1872	16.5	15.5	14.2	12.6
1873	7.8	6.8	12.7	11.3

From this it will be seen that the average by lake for October this year is not quite half as much as it was for the same month last year. By canal the average is nearly 2c lower than it was in the corresponding month of 1872.

The cause of these remarkably low rates in a fall month, when business ought to be very active and vessels in demand, is the demoralization of all branches of trade in consequence of the panic. An 8c average on wheat in October is bad enough to contemplate, but the worst is that business will not have time to recover to any extent until the season closes. As a consequence, millions of bushels that should have come forward this season by water will remain in the West until next spring, or be brought forward by rail at much increased rates.

WAREHOUSE IRREGULARITIES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The portions of the evidence taken by the Committee of the Board of Trade in the Hough case which have been printed reveal some rather startling facts, and show that this matter of grain warehousing needs attention.

Previous investigations have, from the necessities of the circumstances under which they were ordered, been confined to particular complaints, and it is undoubtedly well that when the warehousemen were right it should be acknowledged, in order that censure, when merited, should be divested of the character of chronic and habitual grumbling.

The facts in this case seem to justify censure, and not only for the warehousemen, but for the Registrar, and possibly for others. It is, however, too great a matter to exhaust in one communication. One or two points, only, now.

As we read the law, it provides that receipts shall be issued only when the grain has been actually received into store, or upon the division or the consolidation of surrendered receipts. In the first case, the receipt must bear the date of the actual reception of the property in store, and in the other two cases it must bear the date of the former receipts, except that, in consolidations, dates not varying more than ten days may be consolidated into one.

We think there are no other reasons recognized in the law for issuing receipts, except the exceptional ones of lost or destroyed vouchers, and in all cases the receipts are to state how the grain was received, and, in case of duplicates, or consolidations, or splits, the facts shall show on the receipts. These provisions of the law have a penalty attached in Sec. 25, and the same section attaches a penalty to the delivery of grain without the return and cancellation of the receipts. Therefore, it would seem as if the two great matters of the issuing of receipts and of the delivery of grain need only the enforcement of the law.

The evidence published so far seems to show that the Registrar has been remiss in his duty. We doubt if he is right in registering a receipt, and thereby giving it currency, until he has first ascertained its correctness; and we doubt, further, if he has the right to cancel a receipt until he knows it is legitimate.

In the Hough case he seems to have resorted to a peculiar kind of reasoning, and from it to have made a construction of the law which is, to say the least, peculiar.

He appears to construe the law in such a way that receipts may be issued, and go through his books, for grain which never entered warehouse. The matter of the issuing the receipts for these canal-boats is somewhat mysterious. It would seem as if this was the explanation, viz.: The Houghs had received the receipts for, or agreed to deliver, some corn from store; after delivering a part, their machinery gave out, and, to complete the cargoes, they delivered corn by the floating elevator from canal-boats. Then they issued the receipts for this canal-boat corn as received into store. What they canceled does not yet appear, but it is presumed it was the receipts on which they began the delivery before the machinery of their house gave out. Now, if this is a correct stating of the case, it would appear that the issuing of these receipts for the corn from these canal-boats was unlawful, for that corn had never been received into store, and the Registrar had no power either to register or cancel these receipts. To justify himself, he, by his reasoning, converts the vessel into which the floater delivered the corn into a part of Hough's Elevator, and, by thus reasoning, the Houghs become possessed of a peculiar kind of warehouse, which goes floating round the lakes and apparently drawing storage rates for them as well as freights for some one who probably thought he owned it. But it may be, whatever the Registrar reasoned, the Houghs may say these canal-boat receipts were in place of those on which, had not the machinery of the house given out, the cargoes would have been delivered. But in that case the law expressly says how these receipts should read; and on that basis the proceeding was clearly and certainly illegal.

One point wants light: What was done with these receipts for the canal-boat corn? We are informed that one firm refused to do anything with theirs, but to send them to Hough without indorsement, and to demand and collect pay for them at the market rate. We are told other parties put theirs on the market. Did they know that the corn was never received into store? And, so, did they become parties to this transaction? Will the remainder of the evidence enlighten us on this?

Now, a word as to the delivery of grain without surrender and cancellation of the receipts. Can you tell us how long it is since the warehousemen advertised in your columns, and by large placards on 'Change and at their offices, that they would deliver grain only as the law directs,—i. e., on the previous surrender of canceled receipts? It would now appear that this was for effect only; it certainly can be proved that for some parties they would not make delivery except with the receipts for it in hand. Is it now to be understood that there is favoritism in this matter,—that warehousemen are law-abiding toward some shippers and not toward others? Is warehousing a sort of banking business, which grants discounts to some people without security, while to others, who offer abundant collaterals, discounts are refused? It would so seem.

Why did not the Registrar stand up to the law, construe it by the letter, and report each and every variation in practice at once, and plainly? Is not his salary sufficient? or can he not understand the law without the help of some work on logic?

This Committee has probably done a good work. We do not sympathize much with the plea that the Board of Trade have no occasion to investigate this matter. It seems to us it is clearly their right; and now that Col. Hough wants to show up the whole system, we say let him do it. The Board can well afford one day a week to this matter until the opening of navigation next spring. It probably will be as profitable as betting on prices. CORN.

LATEST.

Wheat was quiet in the afternoon, and easier for December, selling at 94⅝@94⅞c, and closing at 94½c, and at 95c cash. Corn was in moderate demand and easier, closing at 35⅞c cash, and 36⅛c seller December, the latter selling at 36⅛@36⅜c. Other grain, provisions, and lake freights were quiet and unchanged.

EVENING BOARD.

PROVISION BOARD, CHICAGO, Nov. 12—9:30 p. m.—Sales at the Night Board, 250 brls mess pork, seller January, $11.50; 250 boxes O. S. shoulders, seller December, 3⅝c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at $1.74@1.79.

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans met with a moderate order demand at unchanged prices. We quote: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime hand picked do, $2.70@2.75; good to prime medium hand picked, $2.25@2.50; common do, $1.50@2.00. Yellow peas, $1.25; do green, $1.40@1.45.

BUTTER—The demand for good to prime table qualities was of a liberal character, but low grades were somewhat neglected. Prices underwent no important change, ruling steady as follows: Choice yellow, 26@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c.

BAGGING—Was again quoted quiet, with prices nominally unchanged. We continue to quote: Stark A, 37c; Ludlow A, 35c; Lewiston A, 34½c; American, 32c; Amoskeag A, 32c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c; wool sacks 63@65c.

BROOM-CORN—The market remains quiet. We continue to quote: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were dull and little better than nominal, as follows: Stucco, $2.50@2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ₱ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.15 ₱ brl; white sand, ₱ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ₱ brl; fire brick, ₱ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $5.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ₱ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—Remains without quotable change in value, though the market shows unmistakable signs of weakness. Orders are mostly for small amounts, and the following prices are usually realized: New York factory, mild, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 12@13c; lower grades, 7@11c.

COAL—The demand continues small at previous rates. We repeat our list as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Cannel, $9.50@10.00; Lick Run, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.50; Indiana block, $7.50; Barclay, $6.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $6.00; Wilmington, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were fairly active at $1.65 for tierces, and $1.40@1.45 for pork barrels. Other descriptions were unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.40@1.45; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard tierces, $1.65@1.70; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m. We note sales of 1,200 pork barrels at $1.45; 263 do at $1.40; 165 lard tierces at $1.65; 20 small-sized do at $1.40.

EGGS—Were held firmly at 22@23c for fresh. Pickled were slow at 15@18c.

FEATHERS—The receipts are light but adequate, and prices easy at the decline noted yesterday. We quote: Good to prime live-geese feathers, 60@63c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 5@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—Business in this department was slack at former quotations. We continue to quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.40@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.20@5.40; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.20; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@33c; box herring scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Only a moderate amount of dried fruits were distributed to-day, there being a noticeable absence of large orders, buyers almost invariably confining their purchases to small parcels, just to supply current wants. Prices were rather steadier, except for raisins, which continue weak and declining. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, new, drums, 12½@13c; figs, in boxes, new, 15@17c; French prunes, 13@14c; Turkish prunes, 13½@14c; raisins, layers, new, $2.60@2.70; raisins, layers, old, $2.30@2.40; raisins, loose Muscatel, $2.75@3.00; raisins, Valencia, new, 12@12½c; Zante currants, new, 7@7½c; old do, 6@6½c; citron, 35@36c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 10@10½c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Western do, 7½@8c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 10@11c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 13@13½c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 26@28c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24; Naples walnuts, 27@28; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GREEN FRUITS—The demand was rather light, and the market for domestic fruits not particularly firm. We repeat: Lemons, $8.00@10.00 ₱ box; inferior lemons, $7.00; oranges, $9.00@10.00 ₱ brl; California pears, $2.75@4.00 per case; common to choice apples, $2.50@3.50 per brl from store; do in car lots $2.75@3.25. Catawba grapes, 8@10c per lb; cultivated cranberries, $12.00@14.00; Cape Cod do, $12.00@13.00 ₱ brl; wild do, $10.00@11.00. Quinces, $8.00@9.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—Trade was only fair, buyers still operating with caution. An ⅛@¼c reduction in some grades of brown sugars was noted, and the quotations of cassia and pepper were also lowered a trifle, with which exceptions former prices were uniformly well sustained. Below are the quotations:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34½@34⅞c; O. G. Java, 30½@31½c; Java, No. 2, 29@29½c; fancy Rio, 26½@26⅞c; choice do, 25⅝@26c; prime Rio, 25⅛@25⅜c; good do, 24⅜@24⅝c; common do, 23½@24c; roasting do, 22½@23c; Singapore Java, 27½@28½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26@26½c; do, prime, 25⅛@25⅜c; Maracaibo, 25⅛@26c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 18@18½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14⅞c; do, short weight, 13½@13¾c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 8½@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11@11½c; granulated, 11@11½c; A, standard, 10½@10⅝c; do, No. 2, 10@10½c; B, 9½@10c; extra C, 9⅞@10c; C No. 2, 9⅜@9⅝c; yellow C, No. 1, 9¼@9½c; choice brown, 9¼@9½c; prime do, 9@9½c; fair do, 8⅝@9c; choice molasses sugar, 9¼@9½c; fair do, 8½@8⅞c; common do, 7½@7¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9@9½c; do prime, 8⅞@9c; do, fair, 8⅛@8⅜c; common, 7⅛@7⅜c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 33@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 38@40c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6⅝c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 6½@6¾c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—There was a slight improvement in the demand from the East and other outside points, dealers generally asking the quoted prices. The local trade was only fair. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.50@14.00; do No. 2, $11.00@12.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prairie, upland, $9.00@10.00; do, midland, $8.00@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The receipts continue light, but about equal to the wants of the local trade. A few choice selected lots brought 7½c and 8½c, but the bulk of the sales were at the old prices: Green city butchers', 5c; green cured, light, 8c; do, heavy, 7c; part cured, 6@7c; green calf, 13c; new kip, 8c; dry calf, 17c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Remain quiet, there being only a limited demand for immediate consumption. We continue to quote: Prime Western, 40@45c; New York State, 50c; Bavarians, 40@43c.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand is still confined to small lots to meet current necessities. Quotations are given below:

Iron	3 5-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½ @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6 @ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	₱ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½ @10c	₱ lb
German plow steel	10½ @12c	₱ lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	₱ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	₱ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	₱ lb
English tool steel	20 @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8¾ @ 9c	₱ lb

LEATHER—In this market a dull, weak feeling prevailed, and there was more or less "shading" of prices for every article in the list. A general reduction may be looked for at an early day. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@ 39
Country harness	35@ 37
Line, city, ₱ lb	40@ 41
Kip, ₱ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	24@ 26
Country upper	23@ 25
Collar, ₱ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.36

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Continue in reasonably fair demand at former prices, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; do, 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $25.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 22@23c; do No. 1 stained, 19@20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 25@30 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6½c.

NAILS—Met with the usual inquiry, and being in light stock were steady at the annexed rates: 10@60d, per keg, $4.50 net; 8d do, $4.75; do, 6d, $5.00; 4d and 5d do, $5.25; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.50; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and unchanged: Manila rope, ₱ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ₱ lb, 14½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ₱ lb, 20@25c; marline, ₱ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ₱ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ₱ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ₱ brl, $6.00@6.00; tar, ₱ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Were moving to a fair extent at yesterday's quotations. We repeat our list: Carbon, 17@17½c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 75@78c; do, current make, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 97c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POTATOES—The offerings were liberal, but there was a good demand and prices were tolerably steady at the recent decline. Peachblows sold at $1.05@1.10 in car lots, and early rose are quoted at $1.00. We note sales of 6 cars Eastern and Michigan peachblows at $1.10; 1 car at $1.08; 1 car mixed at $1.00, all delivered; 300 brls at $3.00 del.; and 130 brls at $2.85 on dock.

POULTRY AND GAME—Fresh stock met with a moderate local inquiry, and prices ruled higher. The supply of old stock is considerable, though gradually being reduced. Dressed chickens, turkeys, ducks, wild ducks, prairie chickens, and quail, when fresh and in good order, brought higher prices. Venison is plentiful and slow. We quote: Live chickens, $1.50@2.00; do, dressed, $1.00@2.00; do fresh, do, $2.50@3.00; ducks, $2.50@3.00; do dressed, $2.50@3.00; geese, $8.00@9.00; turkeys, 6@9c; dressed do, 6@9c; fresh do, 10@12½c; prairie chickens, $2.50@3.00; partridges, $3.50@4.00; quail, $1.00; mallard ducks, $2.00@2.25 per doz; small ducks, 50@75c; snipe, 75c; venison saddles, 8c; hams, 12c; carcasses, 5@7c.

SALT—Was in continued good demand, and steady, at the quotations following: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.80; Canada do, $1.90; ordinary, coarse, $1.85; coarse diamond, C, $2.00; ground solar, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was less active and easy at $2.00@2.65 for poor to choice; prime quotable at $2.50@2.55. Clover—Old, in a small way, at $5.00; quotable at $4.50@5.00. Flax was quiet at $1.50@1.60. We note sales of 196 bags choice timothy at $2.65; 9 bags do at $2.60; 85 bags prime at $2.55; 59 bags fair at $2.30; 49 bags at $2.25; 15 bags prime medium clover at $5.00.

TEAS—Remain weak, with a declining tendency. Following are the quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 40@50c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We continue to quote as follows:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Is in light request at the annexed prices: Beech, $9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00 delivered.

WOOL—There is no change. Doubtless if there were any trade, prices would have to be shaded somewhat, but at present the market is entirely nominal.

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	40@43c
Coarse, washed	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	24@29c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,944	14,538	....
Tuesday	1,765	18,796	990
Wednesday	1,600	19,000	1,000
Total	5,309	52,334	1,990
Same time last week	6,621	54,761	3,488
Week before last	8,032	63,564	2,799

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	377	4,760	....
Tuesday	813	3,697	....
Total	1,190	8,457	....

CATTLE—There is little to be said in this connection. The market continues excessively dull, while prices remain low and unremunerative. Buyers were few and indifferent, taking only such lots as suited their fancy, and paying their own prices for them, holders manifesting a willingness to accede to almost any demands for concessions that buyers had the temerity to ask. Advices from the markets below do not indicate any change for the better in the situation of affairs there, and consequently the shipping demand was of the most limited character, little more than 500 head being taken on Eastern account, all together. These sold at $3.50@4.50 for common to good lots, and at $5.00@5.20 for choice, with a car-load of extra at $5.62½. Butchers and feeders operated to a moderate extent; the former at $1.75@3.50, and the latter at $2.50@3.25. Many remain unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.50@5.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.00@5.30
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.25@4.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	3.75@4.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.50@3.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.25
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@4.50
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.50
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.50@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
11 cows	838	$2.00
68 good steers	1,221	4.37½
16 choice steers	1,355	5.00
15 choice steers	1,450	5.25
29 good steers	1,326	4.75
18 cows	949	2.50
34 stockers	690	2.75
27 good steers	1,281	4.75
34 Texas steers	1,159	2.50
10 cows	822	2.25
22 cows	856	2.50
50 good steers	1,210	4.30
35 good steers	1,206	4.65
48 Texas steers	998	3.12½
14 cows	1,108	3.00
20 cows	910	3.15
10 choice steers	1,391	5.20
88 choice steers	1,422	5.20
31 good steers	1,301	4.90
71 fair steers	1,171	3.87½
27 good steers	1,152	4.40
17 medium steers	1,142	4.00
16 choice steers	1,350	5.15
22 Texas cattle	850	2.75
13 Texas cattle	790	1.75
29 stockers	959	3.30
16 extra steers	1,408	5.62½
22 Texas steers	824	2.37½
43 Texas steers	938	2.95
24 stockers	979	2.75
21 stockers	1,049	3.12½
20 stockers	898	3.00
22 Texas cattle	859	2.50
24 Texas cattle	1,108	3.00

HOGS—Trade opened a little slack this morning, the prospect that the day's receipts would be large causing buyers to "hang back," and early sales showed little or no change from yesterday's closing quotations; but it soon became evident that the supply would not exceed, if, indeed, it reached, 20,000 head, and buyers,—of whom there was a more than usually full attendance,—took hold sharply. Prices, under the increased activity, grew firmer, and before noon they had crept up a good 10c per 100 lbs, or to $3.70@4.00. This range was maintained throughout, though toward the close the market showed symptoms of weakness. Packers were the principal operators, and most of the day's business was transacted at $3.80@3.90. Closing quotations were $3.70@3.80 for common to medium, and $3.85@4.00 for good to choice.

Among yesterday's receipts by one of the C. & R. I. stock trains were two car-loads of hogs embracing the same number, weighing the same, and selling at the same price. In sorting them the same number of "piggy sows" were thrown out. The fact that the hogs were owned by different parties, and were shipped from different points, makes it somewhat remarkable. They were sold by Conger Bros to the C. P. & P. Co.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
47	231	$3.70	44	176	$4.00	54	290	$3.85
75	210	3.65	55	175	3.80	47	317	3.92½
44	252	3.85	54	223	3.80	47	343	3.90
51	256	3.75	94	228	3.80	49	314	3.90
60	313	3.70	56	260	3.90	52	298	3.85
79	271	4.00	49	249	3.90	60	280	3.80
37	202	4.00	102	274	3.90	57	255	3.90
58	185	4.00	64	240	3.80	56	241	3.95
60	283	3.80	102	293	3.90	55	254	3.80
52	317	3.95	78	358	3.95	60	240	3.80
49	285	3.90	99	206	3.87½	53	202	3.85
62	237	3.75	93	244	4.00	50	265	3.85
37	262	3.95	113	248	3.87½	49	311	3.85
61	209	4.00	58	252	3.90	44	319	3.90
64	190	4.00	44	341	4.00	43	310	3.90
52	300	4.00	43	241	3.95	56	271	3.90
121	350	3.85	52	330	4.00	62	240	3.87½
63	230	3.75	95	260	3.75	54	255	3.90
51	195	3.95	52	274	3.85	28	270	3.80
33	190	3.90	57	291	3.80	43	214	3.87½
50	275	3.80	45	335	3.90	57	244	3.85
62	183	3.90	21	....	3.85	50	221	3.80
56	....	3.90	48	218	3.70	45	239	4.00
62	260	3.75	36	189	3.87½	27	198	3.87½
91	334	3.95	51	288	3.90	58	275	3.80
41	395	3.95	218	209	3.90	209	250	3.90
83	208	4.00	16	203	4.00	102	186	4.00
46	195	3.80	17	254	3.80	129	284	3.80

SHEEP—A limited amount of trading was done in this department of the market, at prices not varying materially from those current earlier in the week, and values may be quoted steady and unchanged. Poor to common sell at $2.75@3.00, and medium to choice at $3.25@4.00.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

The wholesale market was very quiet. The offerings were liberal, but the attendance of buyers was very slim, and few sales were effected. Quotations are repeated as follows: Good and choice mill-run boards and strips, $14.00@16.00; medium boards and strips, $10.00@12.00; common do, $8.00@9.00; joists and scantling, $8.00; shingles, $3.00@3.12½; lath, $2.00.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00; Muskegon, $2.50; Ludington, $2.75; Grand Haven, $3.00; Pentwater, $2.75; Menominee, $3.50.

AT THE YARDS.

There was no change worthy of note. The average business was transacted at unchanged prices, as follows:

First clear	$50.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00 @40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @23.00
Common siding	18.00 @20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00 @35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	25.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00 @38.00
A stock boards	36.00 @38.00
B stock boards	27.00 @30.00
C stock boards	14.00 @16.00
Common boards	12.00 @13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00 @13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00 @20.00
Pickets, square	13.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00 @13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @35.00
Lath	2.25 @ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star	3.00 @ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.12½@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.00 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $35.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 33@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12—11 a. m.—Markets unchanged. Flour, 27s@28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d@12s 2d; spring, 11s 5d@12s; white, 12s 10d@13s 1d; club, 13s 3d@13s 5d. Corn, 32s@32s 3d. Pork, 71s 6d. Lard, 38s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12—1 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12—5 p. m.—Corn, 32s 6d. Lard, 38s 9d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—Cotton steadier; middling upland, 8½c; Orleans, 8⅞c. Sales, 12,000 bales; American, 7,200; speculation and export, 2,000. Sales, uplands on the basis good ordinary, shipped November and December, 8 3-16.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 32s 6d.

Provisions—Lard, 38s 9d. Tallow, 39s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 12—5 p. m.—The amount of bullion that went into the Bank of England to-day on balance was £117,000. Consols for money, 92½@92⅝; do, on account, 92¾@92⅞. United States securities—5-20s of '65, 92; do of '67, 95⅛; 10-40s, 90½; new 5s, 90⅛. Erie, 35¾, for new account.

Sugar on spot, 28s 9d@29s; afloat, 26s 9d.

Tallow, 40s 9d@41s.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Rentes, 57f 8c.

The Live-Stock Markets.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. 12.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 35 cars; best, $5.25; medium, $3.75@4.50; common, $3.25@3.75; stockers, $2.50@3.50; bulls, $2.00@2.75.

HOGS—Arrivals, 16 cars; best Philadelphia, $4.00@4.10; Yorkers, $3.60@3.90.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 10 cars; best, $4.50@4.75; medium, $4.00@4.50; common, $3.00@3.50.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 3,000. The run being light, business was more active. Buyers took hold freely at strong last week's prices. About 1,000 were disposed of: 111 Illinois, av 1,169 to 1,593 lbs, at $4.37½@6.00; 487 Indiana steers, av 992 to 1,500, at $3.50@5.75; 84 Ohio steers, av 1,279 to 1,315, at $4.50@5.75; 84 Ohio cows and heifers, av 1,152 to 1,153, at $3.75@4.00; 65 Texas stockers, av 1,289, at $4.62.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 5,260. The market was slow at $5.00 for Canada sheep and lambs; $3.75@4.37½ for Western sheep.

HOGS—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,400; moderately active at 15@25c advance on yesterday's prices. Sales, 2,300 Ohio and Illinois hogs, av 120 to 250, at $4.70@4.85.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Wool remains quiet, with small sales; extra and double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania, 47@50c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 43½@45c; superfine and extra pulled, 40@50c; combing and delaine fleeces, 50@52c.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Business was very active to-day with large jobbing houses, which are closing out their stocks at low figures, but general trade was very quiet. The market was unsettled for both foreign and domestic fabrics, and quotations were irregular. Cotton goods are steady in first hands; but jobbers' quotations are decidedly lower; dress goods are selling at very low prices. Woolens and flannel irregular, and

most makes lower. The leading retail houses have rost the reduction on both foreign and domestic goods.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—COTTON—In good demand and higher; middling upland, 14⅝c; futures closed buoyant.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, with good demand; receipts, 11,000 brls; super Western and State, $4.30@5.50; common to good extra, $5.60@6.10; round hoop Ohio, $5.75@6.00; white wheat extra, $6.10@7.75; Ohio, $5.75@6.00; St. Louis, $5.25@6.50. Rye firm and corn meal unchanged. Wheat higher; receipts, 70,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.38; fair No. 1 do, $1.40; ordinary No. 2 Chicago, $1.23@1.30; strictly prime do, $1.32; white Canada, in bond, $1.50; winter red Western, $1.45. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn in active demand and higher; receipts, 75,000 bu; prime mixed Western, afloat, 60¼@61¾c; high mixed, 61c; yellow, 60¼@61¾c; white, 60@70c. Oats quiet and heavy; receipts, 63,000 bu; new mixed Western, 46¼@47½c; white, 47@49c.

HOPS—Firm; Western, 27c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

LEATHER—Dull at 27½@30c; Orinoco, 25@27½c.

WOOL—Very quiet; prices unchanged.

CAUCHAR—Coffee dull; Rio, 19¼@22¼c. Sugar quiet and steady; fair to good refining, 6¾@7c. Molasses and rice dull.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 4½c; refined, 13½c.

TALLOW—Firmer; quiet at 39@39¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; new mess, $16.00. Beef dull. Hams, $21.50@30.00. Tierce nominally unchanged. Cut-meats dull and unchanged; middles firm; long clear, 7½c; short clear, 8c. Lard firmer; long and short clear for December and January, 8¾c. Lard firmer; Western steam, 7 5-16@7½c.

BUTTER—Dull; prices favor buyers; Western, 22@30c.

CHEESE—Quiet.

WHISKY—A shade lower at 91½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—COTTON—Active; sales, 6,150 bales; prices advanced; good ordinary to strictly good ordinary, 12¾@13¼c; low middling to strictly low middling, 13⅝@14¼c; middling to strictly middling, 14¼@15½c; good middling, 15⅝@15¾c; bulk of sales for certified choices; receipts, 5,679; exports, coastwise, 372; Great Britain, 2,859; stock, 85,721; unsold, 26,000.

MONEY—Gold, 101¾@102. Currency, sight, ¾ discount; for currency 1¼ premium for certified checks. Sterling—bank, 15¼; for checks.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat scarce; sales at 1,100 bu at $1.35, part Washington Club; $1.28 for No. 1 Milwaukee. Corn quiet and firm; sales 21,000 bu at 43¾c for No. 2 mixed Western; 47@48c for do remnants; 49½c for high mixed Toledo. Oats quiet but about steady; sales 14,000 bu at 39½c for No. 2 Chicago; 41@42c for do in lots.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.46. Corn dull at 55c. Barley quiet; Bay of Quinte, $1.00@1.52.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour depressed but prices unchanged. Wheat active and steady; Ohio and Indiana, $1.25@1.35; amber, $1.45. Corn quiet. Oats fairly active; mixed Western, 45@47c; white, 48@49c. Rye quiet at 86@90c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady. Meats better in feeling. Pork unchanged. Bulk shoulders, 5¾@6c; clear rib, 6¼@6¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib, 7@7¼c. Sugar-cured hams, 11@13c. Lard, 7¾c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

COFFEE—Dull and nominal.

WHISKY—Dull at 91½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, with a downward tendency; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $6.75@7.25; Ohio, $6.50@7.50; Indiana do, $6.50@7.50. Wheat dull; State and Western weak, $1.40@1.60; white, $1.70@1.78. Rye steady. Corn dull; yellow, 62c; mixed Western, 60@62c. Oats steady at 50@53c; mixed, 46@47c.

PETROLEUM—Weak; crude, 10¾c; refined, 14@14½c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western, 93c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unsettled and nominally lower; accurate quotations can not be given. Wheat firmer; small lots sold higher; No. 2 Chicago spring, 98c; No. 3 red fall, $1.22; No. 2 red, $1.43¾ bid. Corn higher, with light offering; No. 2 mixed spot, 45¾c; new, 45¼c; white at 49c in East elevators. Oats active and higher; No. 2 opened at 33@34c, closed at 34½c. Barley dull, except for best qualities; No. 2, $1.30@1.35; bright do, $1.50@1.52. Rye higher; small sales at 65c.

WHISKY—Dull at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Lower; jobbing at $11.75@12.00. Bulk-meats and bacon dull; only a small order trade. Lard dull; tierces, 6¾c.

HOGS—Firmer at $3.25@3.50; most sales at $3.30@3.45.

CATTLE—Dull; good to prime steers, $3.50@3.75.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 3,450.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $1.40; No. 1, $1.43; No. 2, $1.32. Corn steady at 46@47c. Oats steady at 33½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet at $4.15@6.50. Wheat firmer at $1.25@1.27. Corn steady at 45c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; new, $12.50 cash; $12.00 for November or December. Lard—New kettle strong; sales at 8c; steam sales at 8¼c; prime nominal; new steady; shoulders, 4¾@5c; clear rib, 5½@5¾c; clear, 5¾@5¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 6c; clear rib, 8¾@8¾c; clear, 6¼@6½c.

HOGS—Firm and higher at $3.70@3.80. Green hams, 10@7½c.

WHISKY—Firm at 87c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat in fair demand, and higher; amber Michigan, $1.33@1.34, cash; $1.34@1.36 seller December; $1.26@1.40 seller January; No. 2 red, $1.40, spot; No. 2 do, $1.29¾, spot; $1.30 seller December; $1.36 seller January. Corn in fair demand and higher; high mixed, 45c cash or seller December, and 44½c seller January; low mixed, 43c. Oats firm; No. 2, 34½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 325 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 12.—COTTON—Active and higher; good ordinary, 11¾@11¾c; low middling, 12½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn and oats—Market inert.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

BRAN—Dull at $17.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders, 5¾@6c; sides, 6¾c. Bulk meats dull and drooping; shoulders, 5¾c; sides, 6¾c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Grain was quiet, but firmer, at nominal inquiry. No. 1 red wheat, $1.44; No. 2 do, $1.30. Corn—High mixed, 52c; low mixed, 50c. Oats—No. 1 State, 42c.

PETROLEUM—Steady, quiet, and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 12.—Bagging firm at 13¾@14¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet.

PROVISIONS—In light demand. Pork, $13.50. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib, 6¾@6¾c; clear, 6¾@7c. All packed; bulk shoulders nominal; clear rib, 5¾c; clear 8s, nil loose. Sugar-cured hams, 9@10c. Lard, tierces, 7¾c; kegs, 8¼c.

HOGS—Active and higher at $3.50@3.70; receipts, 3,603.

WHEAT—Firm at 87@88c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Market steady; No. 1, $1.38¾; No. 2, $1.01 cash or November; $1.00¾ for December. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 30½c. Corn firm; No. 2, 41½c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 63½c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2, $1.32.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7c; to Oswego, 11½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 80,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 158,000 bu.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Boston dry-goods dealer advertises "financial crash towels."

—They called a Mississippi candidate for Justice of the Peace "experienced," and come to find out, he had served a term in the Penitentiary.

—A Milwaukee woman entertains her husband every night with oyster stews and egg-nog in order to prevent him spending his evenings away from home.

—A couple living in New York are reported to have had sixteen children within less than six years, as follows: July 24, 1858, one; June 28, 1859, two; March 29, 1860, two; March 1, 1861, three; February 13, 1862, four; April 4, 1863, four.

—An Iowa wife eloped with a young fellow recently, and as soon as she got intimate enough with him to have free access to his pockets stole $700 therefrom and traveled triumphantly back to her husband.

—Superstition worked disaster in the case of Mrs. Fern, of Delta, Ia., who postponed her daughter's wedding four times in order to get a sunshiny day. When she got such a day the bridegroom concluded not to marry.

—Most of Charles W. Holder's fine gray carriage horses had suddenly last week, but a few days apart, and another of his horses is now very sick with similar symptoms. Within the past few weeks a number of horses have died in this city and county from a disease which, by horsemen, is thought to be the result of the epizootic.—*Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph.*

—Rock Falls has a young lady button monomaniac who has collected a string of 1,350 buttons, no two of which are alike. We don't know as we have any girls in Morrison who can make as good a showing of buttons, but a number of them have collected over 100 "old hunks" of chewing-gum, and can tell exactly "what girl chewed each one last."—*Morrison (Ill.) Sentinel.*

—Joseph Shaw prints this appeal in the West Point (Ga.) *News*: "I am compelled, through your valuable paper, to ask charity from your patrons, as my wife has got homestead and exemption, contrary to my wish and order, and has eloped and carried off my eatables and clothing; bound me in a heavy bond to turn over to her, when called for, all of my personal and real property; ordered me to rent the lands and mills, then enjoined the rentees to pay rent to her only, as the exclusive owner of the property. Now, it follows as my money is gone, and I am not able to work, from age and infirmity, being now 80 years old, that I must beg, steal, or starve, as I have been doing for the last six months."

—The wife of James H. Orie, Cashier of the freight department of the Old Colony Railroad, died in a dentist's office, at Boston, Nov. 10, while under the influence of ether.

—At Columbus, O., Nov. 9, John Galloway, oldest son of the late Hon. Samuel Galloway, was terribly crushed in an elevator at the new blast furnace, and died the next day.

—The total number of brick, stone, and iron buildings now erected or in progress, in the burnt district of Boston, is 365. Of these, 115 are completed and occupied, and 250 in progress of erection.

—There is much suffering reported in the northwestern part of Iowa, especially in Osceola and Lyon Counties, among the settlers of the past year, owing to the destruction of all their crops by the grasshoppers. Many families are without clothing or food to last one month, and they have no means wherewith to purchase. An earnest appeal is made for help from the older counties of the State.

—A few days ago two boys in a small boat were blown out to sea, on the coast of Massachusetts, and supposed to be lost, but in the fierce gale they were discovered and rescued by a boat's crew from Marblehead. It appears that some time before they were rescued Mr. Joseph Perkins, Jr., of Salem, observed their predicament, but let them float along without his aid. Being asked why he did so, he explained that once in his life he had gone out and saved a man under similar circumstances, and had got no pay for it, and so did not propose to get sold again.

—"A number of citizens had a collision with some horse-thieves, in which three of the latter were killed," is the way in which the Arkansas papers describe a recent lynching performance.

—Edward Ausman, aged about 14 years, son of John Ausman, who resides 5 miles south of Cameron, Mo., was shot and instantly killed, on Tuesday morning of last week, by an older brother, named Abealom, while returning home from a party. The shooting was accidental.

—That was a funny bit of romance lately enacted at Lowell, in which a man eloped with his own wife, and did it wittingly, too. He had married her years before, and been separated from her, after which she went to California and got rich. Returning lately with the added attractions of her wealth, the recreant husband repented him, and sued to be taken back. She took him back—to California, the pair leaving in a clandestine manner, without apprising any of their friends of their intended elopement.

Death by Slow Strangulation.

The following is the Greensboro (Ga.) *Herald's* account of the hanging of George Copelan: "At precisely 12 o'clock the Sheriff cut the cord that held the trap-door; the rope broke, and he fell with a crash down the stairway, caught in a sitting posture, and remained silent and motionless; not a tremor shook his frame; his countenance was placid, and indicated no pain whatever. He seemed in a perfect sleep. At 15 minutes past 12 he was again drawn up, making a guttural sound and struggling considerably. In 4 minutes he ceased to struggle, at the end of the fifth minute a slight tremor struck him and he drew one breath. In 15 minutes his pulse ceased but his heart still beat freely. At 30 minutes it was doubtful whether there was any pulsation; at 35 minutes Mr. Walker again detected pulsation at the heart; at 10 minutes past 1 life was pronounced extinct. No blame attaches to the Sheriff for the accident to the rope."

International Boating Match.

From the London Times.

It is stated that Mr. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York *Herald*, has determined upon offering a handsome cup of the value of £1,000 for competition between the Harvard, Yale, and Cambridge, or Oxford boating crews, if any one or both of the latter can be induced to go out to America and try their skill against the American oarsmen. Whether the offer will be accepted remains to be seen, but we understand meanwhile an order has been given to the Messrs. Hancock & Co. for a massive cup of the latest pattern as the trophy to be contended for. Considering the difficulties experienced by Oxford in arranging for the Harvard match a few years ago, it seems improbable that either University will take up the gauntlet.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE VERY HOUSE YOU LIVE IN if belongs to Mr. ——. You have been saving it till your wife is gray, and the children (if you have any), complain of "want of society," and "so far to school." You have visited all the real estate offices, and have not found a home. If you have not lost all your money in the savings banks, I would like to sell you a lot in Englewood, near the Normal School. A limited number of Mr. Cantrell's Subdivision offered at low prices and easy terms. Forty trains daily. HENRY J. GOODRICH, agent for L. W. Beck, 120 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW VERY CHOICE RESIDENCE lots at Englewood, at a bargain and on easy terms, near depot, school, and churches. Also one on easy terms. Inquire of improvements. SPOFFORD & BYRNE, Owners, 145 Clark-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—CHOICE RESIDENCE lots, 80x150 feet, fronting on West Railroad-av. Price $400, on monthly or annual payments. COMMONS & BEST, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO FINE 2-STORY houses, large lots; one block from depot; all first-class; one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments, by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE FINE, fully finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—$2,850 WILL BUY GOOD HOUSE, BARN, and one acre land near depot, in Palatine; a decided bargain. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 153 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, at Hinsdale, a nice 7-room house, with barn, lot, fruit trees, water; near depot, church, and school. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RENT—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class, 2-story-and-basement house, near depot, on one of the best in Highland Park. Will sell same for small cash payment, balance long time, low rate of interest, or good bargain for some one. Apply to W. A. YARES, 2 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—HOMES FOR $250—FINELY LOCATED lots at South Chicago, near women and children; manufactories; secure them now. H. M. REVERDY, 37 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—WE HAVE SOME OF the best lots in this beautiful suburb left, on easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 62 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, west of the track, adjoining Hill's subdivision, for $175. Terms, $10 cash and $5 a month—no interest. HENRY W. BROOKS, 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT LAWNDALE, NEAR OGden-av. Lots and blocks at South Englewood, cheap, and on easy terms. WHEATON & RANDALL, Room 14, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CLARENDON HILLS—THIS MOST delightful suburb, 13 miles from the city, on the C., R. I. & P. R.R., still attracts buyers. Situated on 200 feet above the level of the lake, beautiful scenery, good school, and every surrounding for a pleasant home; prices low, terms easy. Plat and particulars of HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AN ENTIRELY NEW RESIDENCE, finished with gas-pipes, and hot and cold water throughout; very desirable, with a large lot, in Lawndale, at a decided bargain. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON SIXTY-SECond and Sixty-third-sts., for sale, near depot and school; cheap, and on easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 62 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—I WILL SELL GOOD NEW 10-room house at North Lawndale, or to 10-room at low figures for ten annual payments, or with nothing but interest paid annually in advance; or I will rent till next May (for cash in advance) for half price; or I will trade houses or lots, at cash figures, for a stock of dry-goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, or clothing. Call at my office in Evanston, or from 9 to 5 at 153 Monroe-st. O. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—CHEAP lots, $100 each; no money down, monthly payments; Central Union savings bank, 74 Clark-st, Room 5, No. 77 West Madison-st. Open Saturday evenings.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—LARGE CHOICE lots, 50x150 feet, $15 per foot. Easy terms. The sale of property solicited. SAMUEL POLEY, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE lots, 32x150, for $250, in monthly or annual payments. WM. F. THAYER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK acres, lots, or lots, at very low prices. R. E. WELLS, 128 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DESPLAINES IS 12 MILES FROM city limits, with good schools, 4 churches, flouring-mill, planing-mill, 3 blocks of stores, and 1,600 inhabitants. I have a 7-room cottage and 2 lots at Desplaines, $1,600, only $300 cash and $15 monthly for balance. Also, 40 low lots left at $150; only $50 down, and $5 a month until paid. I have a few choice grove lots left at Evanston, $250, only $25 down, $5 monthly payments. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $25,000, ACTIVE OR special, by A No. 1 wholesale grocery house, to extend business; correspondence strictly confidential. Address, 5 days, B 65, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A GENTEEL established cash-business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 127 South Clark-st., Room 28.

PARTNER WANTED—$500 CAPITAL REQUIRED, in a business paying $500 per month. Any one meaning business call at Room 15 U. S. Exp. Co. Building, Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $200, IN A GENTEEL cash established business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 127 South Clark-st., Room 28.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SPEcial, in an established wholesale house, doing good business; capital required, $5,000 to $15,000. Address P 97, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, IN AN OLDestablished manufacturing business; a good chance for the right man. Call at, or address, 127 South Clark-st., basement.

PARTNER WANTED—CASH, $3,000 TO $5,000. This is no clap-trap humbug, but a genuine, first-class, manufacturing, and jobbing business, requiring means to extend it; demand is constant, article staple as flour; $1,000 per month will be a low estimate of profits; the former desiring a bona fide paying business, or capitalists having sons to advance, this is a rare chance. Address P 42, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

FINE ART INSTITUTE ACADEMY IS NOW OPEN to receive pupils in all departments of drawing and painting. J. Roy Robertson and Enoch Root, Professors. Apply to ENOCH ROOT, Manager, Michigan-av., corner Van Buren.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES PUPILS FOR THE piano and guitar. Terms, $15 for 24 lessons. Address R 61, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG WIDOW OF REFINEMENT of genuine property wishes the acquaintance of a gentleman of means. None but responsible parties need address W 85, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Dearborn, Rush, Butler, Arnold, Goethald, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, East Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 2 years' time, 8 per cent interest. Call and investigate. Apply to owner, ALBERT G. RANE, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, on corner, brick barn, lot 25 ft. 6 in. ft. alley, hot and cold water, furnace, &c.; all modern improvements, and finished first-class in every particular. New and ready for occupancy. $1,000 less than cost if taken soon. Small payment down, balance on long time. Brick and frame house, with lots, to exchange for vacant lots.

Vacant lots for houses and lots. McDONALD & CO., Room 12, McCormick Block, corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A HOUSE AND LOT ON Quinn-st., on very easy terms. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THREE GREAT BARGAINS, FOR only three days—50 feet on the southeast corner of Thirty-second-st. and Calumet-av., and 50 feet on the northeast corner of Thirty-third-st. and Calumet-av. Price, $6,000 for the whole, or $4,000 for the corner. 65 feet by 150 on the northwest corner of Douglas-place and South Park-av., looking down the great South Park or Boulevard, on one of the corners in the city. Price low, as the corner needs money.

1 feet on the northeast corner of Thirty-first-st. and Calumet-av., very low if taken soon. Inquire of or call on CUB WRIGHT & CO., northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—LOOMIS-ST., near Madison, east front, No. 16, house and 45½ feet front. S. E. WELLS, 128 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 13 LOTS ON Sampson-st., northwest corner of Loomis; title perfect. Apply to JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, 131 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$550 EACH, PART CASH, WILL BUY lots on Morgan-st., near Jackson-st., worth $1,000 each. H. H. CUMMINGS, No. 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS—TWO ON MICHIGAN-av. and two on Indiana-av., near Forty-ninth-st., at $250 per foot, if taken immediately. H. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK AND BRICK BASEment house, with lot, on Rhodes-av., near Thirty-second-st., with all the modern improvements, cost front; price $7,500, $1,000 cash, balance on long time. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS, DOUBLE PARlors, 3 sleeping-rooms, kitchen, pantry, closet, &c.; good water, on Evans-av., near Forty-fifth-st.; price $1,200, $350 cash, balance long time. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS, DOUBLE PARlors, 3 sleeping-rooms, kitchen, pantry, closet, &c.; Chinese verandas, blinds, nice picket fence front of cottage; price, $1,200, $300 cash, balance easy payments. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FULTON-ST., OGLESBY-ST., and California-av., for sale very cheap, and on easy terms. Also, lots in Englewood, for sale on easy terms. Accounts against any of the Chicago Savings Banks taken in payment. SYDNEY LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV.—2-STORY AND BASEment brick house, 11 rooms; lot 24x120, on Warren-av., near Hoyne-st. SYDNEY LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS, 26 FEET WIDE, NEAR ROCK Island car shops. Low prices and easy terms. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST.—50X100 FEET, S. front, on West Washington-st., near California-av., at $50 per foot. Terms easy. SYDNEY LEE, 14 Nixon building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WESTERN-AV., NEAR ADAMS-ST., at a great bargain. Block of 4 lots, with 4 houses, 5 rooms each, on 72 feet front of ground, paying a good rent. If desired a large portion of purchase money will be loaned on good security. SYDNEY LEE & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW OCTAGON FRONT brick houses with all modern improvements, corner of Jackson and Throop-sts. Inquire on premises, 425 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME STORE ON STATE-ST., long lease; half price; terms easy. GEO. H. HESS, 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 26X125 FEET, ON West Jackson-st., near Halsted-st., cheap for cash. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 153 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—50 LOTS ON OGDEN-AV. BOULEVARD, between Western-av. and Twelfth-st. These lots front on the Boulevard, which is 200 feet wide, and are 24 by 130 each to a good alley; there are no better lots in the market for investment. We have also fine residence lots on Ashland and Fifteenth-avs., and Twelfth-st., for easy terms. Apply at 131 Madison-st., corner of Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—A NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with bath-room, &c.; price only $4,000, on easy terms; now is your time for a bargain. CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner of Clark.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE AND LOT IN GROVE near Western-av.; price and terms to suit. GEO. H. HESS, 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND VACANT BUSINESS and residence property in each division of the city and suburbs.

To capitalists wishing to purchase improved rental prop rty we can offer some of the best in the city.

CANFIELD & MATTESON, 62 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS ON MONROE-ST., NEAR California-av.

2 lots on Willow-st., near California-av.

House and lot on Monroe-st.

2 lots in Austin, near depot and churches.

Also, 40 lots in Englewood, on easy terms.

HOUSTON & RANDALL, Room 14, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH all the modern conveniences, and barn. No. 27 Lexington-st., Union Park. Price, $4,500. Will be taken at once. GILBERT & GIVENS, No. 58 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in a first-class neighborhood on the West Side, with all modern improvements, in perfect order; all first-class; one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments, by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE FINE, fully finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—$2,850 WILL BUY GOOD HOUSE, BARN, and one acre land near depot, in Palatine; a decided bargain. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 153 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, at Hinsdale, a nice 7-room house, with barn, lot, fruit trees, water; near depot, church, and school. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RENT—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class, 2-story-and-basement house, near depot, on one of the best in Highland Park. Will sell same for small cash payment, balance long time, low rate of interest, or good bargain for some one. Apply to W. A. YARES, 2 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—HOMES FOR $250—FINELY LOCATED lots at South Chicago, near women and children; manufactories; secure them now. H. M. REVERDY, 37 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—WE HAVE SOME OF the best lots in this beautiful suburb left, on easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 62 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, west of the track, adjoining Hill's subdivision, for $175. Terms, $10 cash and $5 a month—no interest. HENRY W. BROOKS, 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT LAWNDALE, NEAR OGden-av. Lots and blocks at South Englewood, cheap, and on easy terms. WHEATON & RANDALL, Room 14, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CLARENDON HILLS—THIS MOST delightful suburb, 13 miles from the city, on the C., R. I. & P. R.R., still attracts buyers. Situated on 200 feet above the level of the lake, beautiful scenery, good school, and every surrounding for a pleasant home; prices low, terms easy. Plat and particulars of HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AN ENTIRELY NEW RESIDENCE, finished with gas-pipes, and hot and cold water throughout; very desirable, with a large lot, in Lawndale, at a decided bargain. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON SIXTY-SECond and Sixty-third-sts., for sale, near depot and school; cheap, and on easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 62 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—I WILL SELL GOOD NEW 10-room house at North Lawndale, or to 10-room at low figures for ten annual payments, or with nothing but interest paid annually in advance; or I will rent till next May (for cash in advance) for half price; or I will trade houses or lots, at cash figures, for a stock of dry-goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, or clothing. Call at my office in Evanston, or from 9 to 5 at 153 Monroe-st. O. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—CHEAP lots, $100 each; no money down, monthly payments; Central Union savings bank, 74 Clark-st, Room 5, No. 77 West Madison-st. Open Saturday evenings.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—LARGE CHOICE lots, 50x150 feet, $15 per foot. Easy terms. The sale of property solicited. SAMUEL POLEY, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE lots, 32x150, for $250, in monthly or annual payments. WM. F. THAYER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK acres, lots, or lots, at very low prices. R. E. WELLS, 128 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DESPLAINES IS 12 MILES FROM city limits, with good schools, 4 churches, flouring-mill, planing-mill, 3 blocks of stores, and 1,600 inhabitants. I have a 7-room cottage and 2 lots at Desplaines, $1,600, only $300 cash and $15 monthly for balance. Also, 40 low lots left at $150; only $50 down, and $5 a month until paid. I have a few choice grove lots left at Evanston, $250, only $25 down, $5 monthly payments. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WELL-LOCATED RESIDENCE ON North Side; would make liberal cash payment if satisfactory. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 62 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CITY RESIDENCE. WILL give good cash payment, balance in good property. LEVI WING & CO., 90 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FEW MORE FAMILIES WANTED TO GO TO Southern Dakota, the healthiest, nearest, and most beautiful place to emigrate to. Colony office, 169 Madison-st.

A PARTY HAVING SOME CAPITAL, WISHES TO invest from $3,000 to $5,000 in some respectable paying business. Address, with full particulars, W 15, Tribune office.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind; by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Post Office, 264 State-st.

EXPERIENCED WEATHER STRIP MEN WANTed in city and country, to call a strip that the rubber will not pull out of. P. VALENTINE & CO., General Agents, 139 South Clark-st., Chicago.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF PIANOS —I am selling a splendid first-class instrument for $275; the cash will ensure $300 at any other place in the city. The reason that I can do it is that I am not paying $15,000 store rent. J. H. WOLCOTT, 251 Park-av.

OF ALL THE LODGING HOUSES CONNECTED with Wells, City of Chicago, CHARLEY JEM (8?8), located at 178 East Madison-st., stands as No. 1. Give him a call, and you will be treated with the greatest of respect and civility by Charley.

TICKETS FOR CALIFORNIA WANTED—PERSONS wishing to dispose of through tickets to California at a reasonable discount, will please call at Burke's Hotel, Room 8, or leave a note at the office addressed to K. A. BRIGHAM.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 277 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

TO BUILDERS—WANTED—TO GET 10 HOUSES built, frame. Address Q 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—STOCK BOOTS AND SHOES, OR DRY-goods. Will pay $1,000 cash. 2 inside city lots, and 160-acre farm. FINLEY & WOODRUFF, 97 Clark-st., Room 47.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWO SECOND-hand four-ton scales. D. LAKE, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COPY OF EDWARDS' CITY DIRECtory of Charleston. Room 23, 151 Madison-st.

WANTED—AN INTEREST OR SITUATION IN any established business where the services of an active business man and about $500 can be employed; not particular as to location. Address W 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FINE BAR MIRROR ABOUT 50 BY 60 or larger. 21 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING OF ALL kinds, wholesale and retail, at GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, No. 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DARK BLUE ARMY CLOTH by the yard or piece at the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 6-FT. SHOW-CASE, ONE 10-FT. upright case. Cheap for cash. 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FURS, FURS, FURS—AT 185 SOUTH Clark-st., Room 1, up-stairs. A few sets of ladies' fine mink, seal, sable, ermine, and other furs at half price. The cash must be had.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, COUNTER, SHELving, and bins of a large grocery store, all in first-class order. Will also sell stock if desired. Must close out this week. 167 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BLACK WALNUT OFFICE railing in good condition for sale cheap if taken at once. Apply to AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 123 State-st.

FOR SALE—SCHOONER C. A. KING; CAPACITY, 21,000 bu corn. For particulars inquire at 115 Michigan-st., Room 23 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS, 26 FEET WIDE, NEAR ROCK Island car shops. Low prices and easy terms. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST.—50X100 FEET, S. front, on West Washington-st

FINANCIAL.

(Continued from the First Page.)

ers, of this city, suspended to-day. Their assets exceed their liabilities.

THE WORKINGMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AN ANIMATED MEETING IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 12.—A meeting of the unemployed workingmen to the number of 150 was held at the Turners' Hall this evening. The attendance was mostly Germans, and the object to consider means for obtaining employment for the winter. Speeches were made by Richard Travellick and others, and several plans were suggested of forming associations for mutual aid, and asking the manufacturers and merchants to assist them as much as they can. A committee of five was appointed to form an organization which shall have for its object the distribution of employment, so far as it can be obtained, equally among the unemployed workingmen of the city. A man named Hirth, in an exciting speech, suggested that, as Congress had aided the freedmen, they should also do something for the workingmen out of employment; and that, if they did not, they would march down to Washington and compel them to do so. Other speakers counseled moderation and uniting together for mutual aid.

THE NATIONAAL BNKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—Special reports from National Banks under the recent calls of the Comptroller of the Currency are coming in more rapidly than usual, but he declines to give any of the facts or figures which show their condition on Oct. 13 and Nov. 1.

Nearly $3,000,000 in National Bank circulation is now lying idle in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, for the reason, as the Comptroller says, that parties in the West and South who are desirous of establishing banks or obtaining additional circulation cannot afford to sink their limited amounts of greenbacks by buying United States bonds to deposit as security.

AUGUSTA, ME.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 12.—The Coburn Land Company, which was incorporated by the last Legislature, with a capital not to exceed $2,500,000, and in which the Spragues, of Rhode Island, are largely interested, has been transferred to the management of Ira D. Sturgis and H. A. Dewitt, of this city.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—Outstanding legal tenders, $362,343,311.

Receipts from customs at the following ports, for the week ending Nov. 8, were: New York, $1,436,843; Philadelphia, $118,964; Baltimore, $138,457; Boston, $28,640.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A committee of the Stock Exchange have adopted a resolution that four shillings (British) per dollar (American) shall be the rate of exchange after the 3d of December.

There is a fair demand for discount at the Bank of England. The gain in bullion yesterday and the day before was £795,000. Under the law, an equal amount of bank notes is issued and enters into the reserve of the Banking Department. There is a better feeling in the city, and no immediate necessity for a further advance in the rate of discount.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN NEW YORK.

Evidence Elicited by the Tammany Investigating Committee—Officious Policemen and Industrious Repeaters—Harry Genet's Method of Using the Ballot.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Committee appointed by the Tammany Hall General Committee to investigate the charges of fraud at the late election, continued at its work to-day. It consisted of taking testimony regarding the alleged frauds in twenty-one assembly districts.

Hugh H. Moore, Senator-elect from the Eighth Senatorial District, testified that while the Tammany Hall Committee was trying to procure inspectors, he called upon Police Commissioner Oliver Charlick with a list of names from which he might select inspectors, but this was refused, as was also another which was handed him, because they were largely composed of Republicans and Grant men.

William How, Jr., Republican candidate for the Assembly from the Twenty-first Assembly District, testified that he went to the Twentieth Election District and found the Assembly ballot-box in possession of an inspector named Jason Mills, with the three glass sides turned toward him, thereby concealing from outsiders the character of its contents. A policeman named Coghlan, who had been sent there at the special request of Charlick, stood before the box all the time, concealing from voters in front both the box and the inspector. He protested, but no attention was paid to him. He had positive knowledge that many policemen were busily engaged throughout the day in distributing ballots for Genet, and paying out money in the same interest.

Charles Henshaw, a watcher, swore that when he presented his credentials at the Second Election District, he was ordered away by a policeman, and, on protesting, was struck in the face by him. This was corroborated by another witness.

A prominent Republican swore that the day after the election he overheard a Philadelphia rough named Lazarus boasting that he came here with thirty men, and did repeating in twenty-one Assembly Districts.

The investigation will be resumed to-morrow.

EDUCATIONAL.

Eleventh Annual Commencement of the Michigan Agricultural College.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Nov. 12.—The graduating exercises at the Agricultural College occurred to-day, this being the eleventh annual Commencement. The following programme was observed:

Music—(Quartette) "O, Hail us."—*Verdi.*
Prayer by Acting-President Fairchild.
"The Classics Among the Sciences," Charles W. Ball, Ionia.
"Profit and Loss," Ransom M. Brooks, of Lansing.
"Relief in Chance," Frank L. Carpenter, of Lansing.
"Definite Principles in Practice," Rolla C. Carpenter, of Orion.
"American Traits," Charles S. Crandall, of La-Porte, Ind.
"Stability from Gradual Development," John P. Finley, of Ypsilanti.
"Individual Culture a Condition of Social Progress," Benjamin T. Halstead, of Lansing.
"The Popular Aim in Life," William C. Harper, of Norvell.
"Our Alma Mater," Israel H. Harris, of Tallmage.
"The Flocks in the World's Culture," Charles W. Hume, of Medina.
"The Drift of Architecture," G. Edward Kedzie, of Deerfield.
"Politics in Agriculture," James H. Morris, of Pewamo.
"The Universal Incentive," George C. Nevins, of Orangeville.
"Popular Government," W. Asa Rowe, of Mason.
"American Literature," James H. Tibbitts, of Ionia.
"The Waves," C. White.

The conferring of degrees upon all the speakers was next in order. This was followed by the benediction, by President Fairchild. At 3 p. m. an address was delivered by Supt. Duane Doty, of Detroit; subject, "Living in This World." The graduating addresses were good throughout, and showed considerable thought and close application. The subjects were of a higher order than are usually selected for such occasions, and, notwithstanding their magnitude, and the metaphysical and didactic nature of some of them, were exceptionally well handled. The oratory was interrupted at appropriate intervals by excellent music.

Session of the Scott County (Ia.) Teachers' Institute.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 12.—The annual session of the Scott County Teachers' Institute is being held in this city this week. All the city schools have been closed during that time. Two hundred teachers are in attendance, and among the distinguished gentlemen who lecture before the Institute are Alonzo Abernethy, State Superintendent of Insruction; Prof. Henrichs, of the State University, and the Rev. Dr. Nicolls, of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.

Verdict of "Not Guilty" in the Case of Chief of Police McDonough—A Nuisance Abated—The River Improvement Scheme.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—The jury in the case of Carnivan against Chief of Police McDonough, for oppression in office, after being out over twenty hours, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The steamer New Boston, used by Judge Busby for rendering dead animals, burned late last night, while lying at the lower part of the city. Loss about $20,000. Insurance small.

The Central Committee appointed by the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange on Monday, to lay before Congress the requirements of the people of the Mississippi Valley in the way of the improvement of their water-courses, have organized by the election of Web M. Samuel, President, and Col. W. M. Grosvenor, Secretary. The latter gentleman will immediately open correspondence with Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of the principal cities of the valley, soliciting the appointment of committees to co-operate with the Central Committee, and will also collect information bearing on the subject, and prepare a memorial to be presented to Congress at an early day.

WASHINGTON.

The Democrats and the Speakership—Composition of Committees.

Judge Holt's Answer to Andrew Johnson—Important Land Cases—Minor Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Some curiosity is manifested to know why Col. B. S. Pardee, who was indicted and put under $20,000 bail for forging Gen. Babcock's name to a begging letter, demanding money of Postmasters to carry the elections for the Administration, has not yet been tried. The offense was committed last March, but Pardee was put on bail and is reported to be in an insane asylum. The idea is abroad that there is no intention to prosecute him, as his bail has been reduced to $1,000, and among his friends are a Government Secretary and two or three Senators. Whether he had not some countenance in seeking to bleed the Postmasters is also in dispute.

SENATOR MORTON

arrived in the city to-day in little better health than in the past session. He favors greenback relief.

THE HOTELS

wear a gloomy aspect, and the few lobbymen who have come in have given up their sumptuous quarters and taken cheap lodgings.

THE PNEUMATIC TUBE

for which Congress gave an appropriation of $15,000, and which proved to be a complete farce, and smashed in before it was half laid, and destroyed the Capitol terraces besides, is now being relaid by Albert Brisbane, its conceiver, just as the ground is freezing, but conveniently near the assembling of Congress. This tube was intended to carry printing parcels between the capital and the printing house, not half a mile apart. As $15,000 are claimed to have been sunk in the wood cylinder, the present iron cylinder must cost more; and thus more money will be spent on a commercial chimera than would have laid down three pneumatic tubes on well approved patterns, and more than Congress gave Morse, after years of entreaty, to put up a telegraph from Washington to Baltimore.

THE DEFALCATION OF PECK,

the suspended contractor of the Second North Carolina Revenue District, amounts to $6,000. He is now under arrest, and it is officially stated that the Government will lose nothing.

DEMOCRATIC SUPPORT FOR MR. BLAINE.

Some of the Democratic members of Congress are sending out correspondents to propose that after a complimentary vote is cast for their caucus nominee, it be changed, just before counting the vote, so as to give Mr. Blaine the unanimous support of the House. The reasons given for such a whimsicality are, that it would be something to the Speaker in the present insoluble condition of politics, and might, reciprocally, secure more equity in

THE MAKING UP OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee of Appropriations will be of the greatest importance, as the extravagant expenditures of the last Congress have made it difficult to keep a balance in the treasury with both imports and internal revenue falling off. Mr. Garfield expected two years ago to get the Ways and Means, instead of the Appropriations Committee; and a temporary coolness sprang up between him and Mr. Blaine thereabout. Whether this will be to Garfield's disadvantage in retaining his old Committee is now discussed, in view of the attacks made on Garfield as to Credit Mobilier. The whole action of Congress hinges upon the composition of committees; and every interest, whether of economy or expenditure, is passing for recognition in these minor halls of legislation.

THE ABSENCE OF SO MANY MEMBERS

from Washington is partly due to the fact that many members are caucusing these questions in New York, out of the way of newspaper correspondents. The speculative interest of the country has no hope of revival, except by direct subsidy or through expansion, and hence the Washington hotel-keepers are hopeful, and say that a poor country makes a full lobby. The Congressmen present, most of whom belong to the riff-raff class, and arrive early because they have more social position here than at home, speak audaciously, however, and think that the remedy for the country is not less legislation, but more. They are all determined to relieve the country in some way, even if they have to make money to do it.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S CASE AGAINST JUDGE HOLT.

The local circles of Washington keep up the controversy over the Andrew-Johnson-Joe-Holt quarrel, as to which prevented the commutation of Mrs. Surratt's sentence. Opinion is about even. Holt says that if he had kept back such an important paper from the Chief Magistrate, he ought to have been court-martialed; but Mr. Johnson continued friendly relations with him to the end of his term, although for three years the press was circulating this story. The omission of the application for reprieve from Ben Pitman's report proves nothing, as that was not an official document, but a mercantile venture; and, besides, as only four members of the Court-Martial signed it, it was not the act of the Commission, and merely a codicil to the trial. Mr. Holt says that his office being the Custodian of Court-Martial Records, he brought the whole folio back, as I saw it to-day, while, meantime, Gen. Townsend wrote the order for the execution, and delivered it to Gen. Hancock. Mr. Holt's silence for eight years was imposed upon him by Secretary Stanton, who said: "Go into no discussion on the subject, but leave it to the judgment of time." At that time Mr. Holt says Stanton was in accord with Johnson, and did not wish the latter embarrassed in political popularity with the Catholic element, and, therefore, neither had the generosity to speak for him nor to let him speak. Holt says that Johnson and himself talked over all the points of Mrs. Surratt's case, and Johnson showed no feeling. And when Anna Surratt was waiting in the lower part of the White-House, the President made the remark that he might be induced to pardon the mother if somebody would take that girl away.

HARLAN VINDICATES HISTORY.

The appearance of ex-Senator Harlan as a champion of Mr. Johnson's side of the fight is profanely said to be due to the fact that Harlan favors Justice Miller for Chief Justice, and Holt is one man in the way.

[To the Associated Press.]

LAND CASES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—The Secretary of the Interior has affirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in the case of the private land claim of John W. Perry and others, rejecting the Sauvin claim covering several hundred acres in and near the vicinity of St. Louis, Mo.

Ex-Senator Wade and others, counsel, made an argument before the Secretary of the Interior to-day, for a rehearing of the case of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company against the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, heretofore decided in favor of the latter. It involves the title to a large tract of land brought in controversy by the overlapping of land grants.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

Official Returns from the Michigan Congressional Election.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 12.—Official returns have been received from Kent, Allegan, Muskegon, and Ottawa Counties, concerning the recent special Congressional election, and they foot up 5,537 for Williams, Republican, and 5,535 for Comstock, Democrat, showing two majority for Williams. Ionia, the only other county, is unofficially reported to have given 112 majority for Williams. The the total vote is about half that cast last fall.

Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 12.—From the best information obtainable of the result of the special election on the 4th inst., for members of the Legislature, that body will stand as follows: Senate—Republicans, 15; Democrats, 11. House—Republicans, 27; Democrats, 55.

POOLS ON THE CALIFORNIA RACE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 12.—The sale of pools to-night on the great race amounted to over $20,000. Thad Stevens brought $200; Daniels, $110; True Blue, $135; field, $30.

FOREIGN.

The French Republicans Win on a Test Vote in the Assembly.

MacMahon Again Intimates His Willingness to Stay in Office.

Prolongation of the President's Term to Become a Constitutional Provision.

Serious Home-Rule Riots in Kilkenny, Ireland.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—In the Assimbly, to-day, a motion was offered by the Government postponing the debate upon M. Leon Say's interpellation regarding the failure to order elections to fill vacancies in the Assembly until the day following that upon which a vote is taken upon the prolongation of President McMahon's powers. After a heated debate the motion was adopted.

The Committee on the prolongation of the powers of the present Government, headed by M. de Remusat, to-day had an interview with MacMahon. The latter stated that he had nothing to say modifying in any way the language of his message to the Assembly. He instructed them to hasten the labors in the best interests of the country. He said questions relating to the discussion of the Constitution belonged solely to the Assembly, though he acknowledged that the adoption of the bills would give stability to the Government.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The Committee on Prolongation has adopted the proposal of M. Casimer Pereir, that the law prolonging the powers of President MacMahon for five years beyond the duration of the present Assembly become a part of the Constitution after the constitutional bills are voted upon.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A special dispatch from Paris to the *Daily Telegraph* says Col. Stoffel will be tried by a civil court in Versailles, on a charge of using contemptuous language towards the Government prosecutors in the Bazaine court-martial.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 13—5 a. m.—Baron Lyveden died yesterday, aged 78.

There was a serious riot last night at a meeting in favor of home rule in Kilkenny. The mob stoned the police, who charged upon them and made several arrests.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Count von Roon has been relieved from the Ministry of War of Prussia. His successor will probably be Lieut.-Gen. von Kameke.

The Prussian Diet opened to-day. Herr Campenhausen, Vice-President of the Ministry, read the royal speech, which is moderate in tone, and mainly devoted to local subjects.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—The steamer Japan, from Hong Kong and Yokohama Oct. 12, has arrived. Col. Shepard, the United States Consul at Yokohama, is a passenger. He comes on a leave of absence for a six months' furlough.

Embassador Slido still lies in a precarious condition. The revision of the treaties had been postponed, in hopes that he may recover.

Business at Yokohama had improved and was improving.

On the 9th of October, Mr. Delong paid his last visit to the Emperor, and introduced his successor, Mr. Bingham.

The Empress of Japan paid a visit in state to Yokohama on the 18th of October.

On the 9th the Emperor went in state to open a polytechnic school at Tokei. He read a speech, which was translated, and Dr. Murray, the chief of the foreign officers, replied. Chemical and physical experiments were made in the presence of the Emperor; also, a gymnastic exhibition was given before him, for all of which His Majesty returned thanks. After the exhibition all sat down to a collation. The students who recently arrived at Tokei number 30,000.

The Emperor's address to Mr. Delong, on the occasion of his farewell, was most cordial and flattering. His Majesty also presented him with two magnificent, costly vases as a token of his esteem. Mr. Delong was afterwards entertained on the United States steamer Lackawanna.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Cartagena says that the insurgent fleet is making preparations to leave the harbor, and hopes to escape the vigilance of the Government squadron.

BAYONNE, Nov. 12.—It is reported that another battle has taken place between the Carlists and the Republicans again, resulting in a great victory for the former. The Republicans are said to have lost 1,300 men and the Carlists 200.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Nov. 12.—Yesterday morning, at half-past 11 o'clock, Manzanillo was attacked from every direction by the insurgents in considerable force. The fighting lasted until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the rebels were driven off.

RELIGIOUS.

Fox River Baptist Sunday-School Convention.

BRISTOL, Ill., Nov. 12.—The Fox River Baptist Sunday-School Convention convened at Bristol yesterday afternoon, the Rev. A. A. Bennett, of the Baptist Theological Seminary of Chicago, presiding, and the Rev. Mr. Lounsbury, of Aurora, acting as Secretary. Two leading addresses were given in the afternoon, the first being by Mr. John Dykeman, of Aurora, on the question of "How to Reach Neglected Children," the leading idea of the speaker being that the heart of the child is reached more effectually by love and actual interest in his welfare than by prizes and occasional good dinners. Mr. D. was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Hicks, of Naperville, on "The Relation of Temperance to the Sunday-School Work," the ground upon which he would defend temperance being, first, expediency; second, right and wrong, and third the word of God. The evening session was much better attended than the afternoon, though the weather was stormy, the exercises being principally designed as a children's meeting. The opening address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Young, of Kaneville, followed by remarks from the Rev. W. K. Kermot, of the Chicago Coventry Street Church, the gist of his remarks being that children should be taught that religion pertained to the natural, ordinary affairs of life, having nothing extraordinary nor disagreeable about it. An object-lesson presented by the Rev. Mr. Hicks, representing, by pictorial illustrations, the effects of intemperance, was witnessed by old and young of the audience with much interest.

The closing exercises of the meeting were interspersed with speeches on the Sunday-school work by Messrs. Damon and Lounsbury, of Aurora, and Rev. Mr. Bennett, of Chicago.

Methodist Mission Funds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church is now holding its fifty-fifth annual session. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts for the past year to have been $767,233, and the expenditures $725,169. The Treasury in New York is in debt $20,000, while that in Cincinnati has on hand $62,000.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Developments as to the Alleged Corruption of the City Council—State Temperance Alliance—Officers on Trial for False Imprisonment.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 12.—The City Council bribery business is creating much excitement. The Investigating Committee meets to-morrow morning. Receiver Ingalls, of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, will be the first witness examined. John R. Elder, President of the Water-Works Company, publishes a statement in to-morrow's *Sentinel*, admitting that he telegraphed Ingalls that $500 would secure the passage of the canal ordinance, in which the Railroad Company was vitally interested, but claiming that he intended the money to be used in paying attorney fees. He also states that the understanding was that ex-Mayor Macauley was to act as agent in the counsel for the railroads, in case the money was paid. The investigation will probably unearth something serious. It is understood that other alleged instances of unlawful conduct on the part of the Councilmen will be investigated. Several prominent citizens are implicated.

The State Temperance Alliance, which has been in session two days, adjourned suddenly this morning.

The case of Frederick Smith against Sheriff Vanderburgh, Marshal of the City of Evansville, and several other Indianapolis officers for false imprisonment, is now being tried in the Superior Court of this city. Smith was arrested here last May, charged with murdering his mistress at Evansville, seven years ago. He was held in confinement three months, indicted, and afterwards released without trial for want of evidence.

OBITUARY.

James W. Knowlton.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—James W. Knowlton, who has been your telegraphic correspondent for the past four years, died this evening of lung-fever at the residence of the Hon. A. G. Biddle, his father-in-law. Mr. Knowlton was 30 years old, a native of Peoria, Ill., where his father had been a prominent public man and member of Congress, and companion of Abraham Lincoln. He was a grandson on his mother's side of Oliver Wolcott, and great-grandson of Oliver Wolcott, who signed the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Knowlton was both a lawyer and a journalist, and studied law with Mr. Biddle for a short time. He edited a paper at Norfolk, Va., but his exceptionally high reputation was made as a writer on public affairs at the State Capitol of Illinois, and at the National Capitol. He had no superior as an observer and commentator on public occurrences, adding to great industry a fine critical acumen and breadth of historical and general reading. He was an eloquent speaker as well, but his health was precarious, and he did not prolong his life by arduous duties at the night sessions of Congress and in the confined offices where the telegraphic dispatches are made up, frequently to a late hour in the morning. Mr. Knowlton had been married just five months to-day, and his decease plunges into mourning an interesting young wife, the fraternity of correspondents, and a large circle of the best public men, who respected, admired, and loved him.

The Hon. S. S. Mallory, Mobile.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 12.—The Mobile *Register* announces the death, at Pensacola, on Sunday, of the Hon. S. S. Mallory.

CASUALTIES.

Collision on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad—One Man Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 12.—The mail-train east on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, yesterday, ran into a wood-train, which was on a switch at Coopersville, Ottawa County, but not quite clear of the main track. Both locomotives were badly smashed, and the fireman of the wood-train so seriously injured that he has since died. His name was Conet.

Death from a Fall While Intoxicated.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 11.—Dr. William Wiesse, who is but very little known here, while under the influence of liquor, last night, fell down, striking his head on the curbing, and fracturing his skull. He was taken up and cared for, but never regained consciousness, dying at 10 o'clock this morning. The Coroner elicited the fact that he had been under the influence of liquor a great deal lately, and the jury returned a verdict that he came to his death by a fall while intoxicated.

Child Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 12.—Andrew J. Leighton, living in the north part of the city, having occasion to go to the barn, left a little daughter 4 years old sitting in a rocking-chair. Returning in a few moments, he found her lying on top of the stove, having rocked over. She was so badly burned that she died in a few moments.

THE HEALTH OF MEMPHIS.

No Deaths from Yellow Fever Yesterday, and No New Cases Reported—Ald. Cicalla, the Pilferer of Relief Contributions, Expelled from the Board of Aldermen.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 12.—For the first time since Sept. 2, there was not a single case or death from yellow fever. The weather is clear, and quite hot, with a stiff northwesterly gale.

The Howard Association this afternoon relieved all its members on duty except two, and divided the city into two districts, under charge of those two members.

Paul Cicalla, Alderman of the Sixth Ward, and Chairman of the Board, and ex-officio Mayor during the sickness of Mayor Johnson, was expelled from the Board this afternoon for drawing supplies from the Relief Association, as he represented, for a widow and children, and appropriating them to his own use. The vote was unanimous. Alderman Wall declined to vote, but, on a resolution being introduced that he be expelled or apologize to the Board, he arose and apologized.

FIRES.

At Quincy Station, Mich.; Loss, $16,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 12.—The hard-wood steam saw-mill at Quimby Station, on the Grand River Valley Railroad, 38 miles east of here, with a store-house and blacksmith shop connected therewith, was destroyed by fire this morning; also $1,000 worth of material. The loss is about $16,000, which falls on J. L. Quimby, of this city, except $7,000 insurance.

In Jasper County Ia.; Loss, $10,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 12.—A fire at Monroe, Jasper County, this morning, destroyed thirteen buildings in the business portion of the town. The loss is $10,000; no insurance.

GOLD DISCOVERY.

Rich Gold Fields in Alaska—Great Excitement.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 11.—A dispatch from Victoria, British Columbia, says: "The steamer California arrived to-night from Sitka, Alaska Territory, and confirms the new and recent discovery of rich gold fields in Cassian County. She brought down twelve miners and $15,000 in dust. The excitement is intense. One party took out $197 in eight hours' rocking. Parties who came down on the California intend to return early in the spring. The miners who are wintering on Sticken have bought up all the provisions, so that a large supply will be required in the spring.

POLITICAL.

The Philadelphia Ring and the New Constitution.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—It is probable that the ring will apply to the Supreme Court for an injunction just in time to postpone the Constitutional election on Dec. 16.

Boston Mayoralty Nomination.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 12.—Samuel C. Cobb has accepted the nomination for Mayor, made by the Citizens' party.

THE PEACE SOCIETY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The annual meeting of the Peace Society of Pennsylvania was held to-day. Lucretia Mott was elected President for the ensuing year. Resolutions were adopted protesting against any act which might involve the country in a war with Spain.

BOUTWELL IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 12.—The Hon. George S. Boutwell lectured here to-night on the Treasury Department Civil-Service reform and finances, to a small but select audience of representative men.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—The barometer is falling in the Northwest with cloudy weather and variable winds. Northwesterly winds, clearing and very cold weather, with occasioned snow over the lakes. Northwesterly winds, low temperature, and partly cloudy weathhr in Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Northwesterly winds, low temperature, and generally clear weather in the Southern States. Northwesterly winds in the Middle and Eastern States, with cold, clear, and cloudy weather and occasional rain in the latter.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, northwesterly winds, low temperature, partly cloudy and clearing weather. For the New England States, northwesterly winds, cold, cloudy weather, clearing in the afternoon. For the lakes, thence to the Ohio Valley, northwesterly and northerly winds, low temperature, and clearing and clear weather. For the Ohio and Lower Missouri Valley, and thence to Arkansas and Tennessee, northwest winds and partially cloudy weather. For the Southern States, northwest to northeast winds, low temperature and frequent frosts, with generally clear weather.

Reports are missing from the Southwest and extreme Northwest.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13—1 a. m.

Station.	*Bar.*	*Thr*	*Wind.*	*Rain*	*Weather.*
Br'k'nridge	30.19	38	S., gentle	.0	Cloudy.
Cairo	30.17	52	Calm	.0	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.00	44	W., fresh	.0	Clear.
Chicago	30.02	24	N. W., fresh.	.01	Thr'tning.
Cleveland	29.75	30	W., brisk	.02	Thr'tn ng.
Cincinnati	30.04	30	N. W., brisk.	.0	Cloudy.
Denver	30.06	34	S., fresh	.0	Clear.
Duluth	30.04	21	S. E., gentle.	.0	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.83	21	N. W., fresh.	.0	Clear.
Davenport	30.15	19	N., fresh	.0	Clear.
Ft. Garry	30.02	-1	N. W., gentle	.0	Foggy.
Ft. Gibson	30.26	30	S. W., gentle	.0	Fair.
Keokuk	30.15	25	N. W., fresh	.0	Clear.
La Crosse	30.21	21	N. W., light.	.0	Fair.
Le'v'nworth	30.18	28	Calm	.0	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.04	18	N. W., fresh	.0	Clear.
Omaha	30.11	28	S. W., gentle	.0	Fair.
Pembina	30.07	20	N. W., light.	.0	Clear.
St. Paul	30.08	19	S. W., calm.	.0	Clear.
Toledo	29.86	27	S. W., gentle	.0	Clear.
Yankton	30.11				

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., Nov. 12.—Considerable snow has fallen here to-day.

NEW YORK.

Silk-Importers Charged with Frauds on the Revenue—President Watson's Return.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALLEGED UNDERVALUATION OF IMPORTS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The books and papers of Auffmordt & Co., silk importers of this city, have been seized under a warrant issued by Judge Blatchford. The firm is charged with undervaluing their importation to the extent of $200,000. The books are now being examined by a special Treasury agent.

THE PRESIDENT OF ERIE.

President Watson, of the Erie Railway, is expected to leave England for this country on the 29th inst.

THE INDIANS.

Forty-six Indians Less in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Capt. Brown, of the Fifth Cavalry, has just returned from a scout in the Tonto Basin country after Indians who are still on the war-path. He killed forty-six Indians on the scout.

Gen. Crook is on an inspecting tour to the camp of the Apache Reservation. The Indians are generally quiet.

Disposing of the Captive Modocs.

OMAHA, Nov. 12.—An officer is here with instructions to provide for the removal of that portion of the Modoc tribe now near Fort McPherson to the Indian Territory without delay.

A SHOOTING AFFRAY.

An Enraged Colored Boy Shoots at and Wounds Three Men—Neither of the Wounds Believed to Be Fatal.

Last night about 11 o'clock an altercation occurred between a party of negroes in a billiard-hall at No. 318 South Clark street, resulting in three of the participants being shot by a revolver in the hands of an enraged colored youth named Samuel Jacobs, who is a bell-boy at the Grand Pacific Hotel. It appears that a party of colored waiter-boys had congregated in a room at the rear end of the hall, and were playing a game of cards, having staked money upon the result. The game progressed smoothly until near its close, when a dispute arose, which led to the use of hot words. One of the gamesters finally came to the conclusion that the stake-money would probably be lost if the dispute continued, and he accordingly grabbed it, and attempted to make way with it. He was caught before he had left the room, and a rough-and-tumble fight ensued. The negro, Jacobs, acting under the influence of a stomach-full of ardent spirits, drew a revolver, and fired four shots into the entangled mass of waiters and bell-boys, quickly separating them. When the smoke had cleared away, three negroes were writhing on the floor, and the rest had disappeared through the door leading into the billiard-hall. Sergt. Ebersold, having heard the report of the revolver, quickly appeared upon the scene of the affray and promptly placed the warlike youth under arrest. An examination of the wounded men revealed the fact that J. G. Campbell, the proprietor of the billiard-hall, had been shot in the right arm near the elbow, Zach Daniels, a burly negro, had received a ball in the back of his neck, while Simuel Johnson carried a bullet in his left shoulder. They were all speedily removed to their respective homes, while Jacobs was locked up at the Armory Police Station. Daniels, the only one seriously wounded, was removed to No. 135 Fourth avenue, where he was attended by Dr. Ault, who pronounced the wound serious, but not necessarily fatal.

A BRUTAL WOMAN.

A Young Girl Beaten by a Woman and Cast Out into the Street—Fears Entertained that She Will Not Recover.

An inhuman outrage, that may result in the death of a young girl named Kitty Turner, was perpetrated by a woman named Mrs. Nettie Sampson, in a house at No. 92 West Wrshington street, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. It appears that the girl had been living in the house for some time and had acquired the dislike of the woman Sampson, because she would not carouse with her. On Tuesday night Mrs. Sampson, having drank a large quantity of intoxicating spirits, was brutal in the extreme to the young girl, striking her first on one side of the face and then on the other, and finally ordering her out of the house. Upon Kitty's refusing to obey the command of the brutal woman, the latter fell upon her and beat and kicked her until she became insensible, and then threw her out into the street. The young girl recovered consciousness about 1 o'clock, and, fearing to re-enter the house, managed to make her way to the house of a friend, at No. 52 South Desplaines street, where she was kindly received and put to bed, and a physician was summoned to attend her. Her face was fearfully disfigured, and she was found to have sustained serious internal injuries. Yesterday afternoon her condition was little better, and the attending physician feared that her injuries would prove fatal.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

As the Freeport express, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, was nearing Lake Station, at half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, three drunken men attempted to cross the track, when they were knocked down and run over, one having his right arm cut off, and another both legs. The third escaped with a few slight bruises. The injured men were brought into the city and taken to the hospital. Both are in a precarious condition. Their names could not be learned, but it is believed they live in the city.

SUICIDE.

George Hortig, a tailor, whose parents reside on Larrabee street, near Crosby, committed suicide at 12 o'clock last night by jumping into the river from the Division street bridge. The cause is supposed to have been unrequited love. He was 18 years of age. At about 5 o'clock last evening, a man named John Brown, attempted suicide by taking laudanum. A stomach-pump saved his life. He is supposed to have been driven to the act by family difficulties.

CITY-IMPROVEMENTS AND TAXES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is with a feeling of satisfaction that I notice the article in your to-day's issue entitled "City-Improvements and Taxes," every word of which will cheerfully be indorsed by every citizen of Chicago who voted the People's ticket on the 4th of the present month. Economy and retrenchment in our city administration, reduction of taxation, and equal distribution of the public funds for improvements in all parts of the city without distinction as to wealth or social position, were parts of the programme of the People's party; and its reiteration on the stump in every precinct of the city found an echo in the popular heart, and contributed much towards swelling the imposing majorities of that party.

I have every reason to believe that the new City Administration will remain true to its trust; that it will fulfill the promises made to the people during the recent campaign; and that it will see to it that the laboring classes, which are huddled together in thickly-settled wards, will at last receive the benefits of pure air, fresh water, and light,—benefits from which they have so long and so systematically been deprived. During the campaign, the leaders of the People's party were charged with all sorts of evil intentions; and—the open declaration of the *Staats-Zeitung* notwithstanding, that the building of a new Court-House ought to be indefinitely postponed—the accusation was freely indulged in, that the People's men were gloating over the prospect of having the six or seven millions of money to handle which that structure would eventually cost.

As you very justly observe, there are improvements which may be postponed, while others should be continued with redoubled vigor. Among the former you mention the public parks and the erection of the new Court-House. These are works of comfort and luxury, for which no immediate necessity exists; while, among the latter, you mention sewerage, water, and gas improvements, which are dictated by humanity, justice, and sound public policy; and while, in my estimation, our Board of Public Works should be instructed to redouble their force upon the construction of sewers and laying of water-pipes in the thickly-settled wards, *not a dollar* of public money should be expended for parks or other beautifying improvements.

I herewith inclose the translation of an article upon this subject which appeared in the Chicago *Union* the second day after the last election.

Respectfully, HERMANN LIEB.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11, 1873.

PRACTICAL RESULTS.

From the Chicago Union of Nov. 7, 1873.

The People's party has achieved an unexpectedly glorious victory,—a victory that leaves not the shadow of a doubt about the status of public opinion on the principles represented by that party. It has especially demonstrated that the moneyed aristocracy must henceforth cease to consider themselves the only true representatives of the people, or to look down upon the laboring classes of the population as upon a disreputable rabble. A majority of about 12,000 votes on the part of the People demands a change of this for the future. Representing, as it did, outside of its liberal tendencies, a fight of the working population against the classes that feed upon the popular wealth, the People's party has decided that, in future times, a minority of rich people shall not have the power of arbitrarily ruling, or further enriching themselves by imposing upon a majority of poor people. This part of the general significance of our victory is by no means an unimportant one. The expectations resulting from it were prominent among the motives of our campaign. The prevailing conviction, that the People's party was the party of the poor and laboring classes as against an arrogant, unproductive, and useless aristocracy of wealth, has surely gone far towards securing our victory; and it would be both unjust and ungrateful should the People's party not fully justify the confidence placed in it on the part of the people. For these reasons, the labors devolving upon the new Administration will in no wise be ended when public affairs have been so arranged as to secure a liberal, able, and honest administration in all the departments of the City Government. It will, on the contrary, then become the urgent duty of the People's Administration to take care of the wants of the poorer classes of our population, hitherto shamefully neglected, and to do justice to their claims upon the public. The poor among us are paying high taxes, comparatively, upon what little property they possess. They principally bear the burden of general taxation, and to most of them it will be up-hill work to carry this burden through a hard winter, and through an immediate future of financial and commercial embarrassments. It is necessary, then, to establish the greater possible economy in the administration of public affairs, to restrict public expenditures, and to reduce the rate of taxation to a minimum basis. Beyond that, however, it will be necessary to remedy the glaring injustice that has hitherto been done to the laboring population for the benefit of the wealthy part of our citizens. This is the most important task to be performed by the new Administration, and we wish—nay, we are convinced—that it will be satisfactorily accomplished. As far as the influence of the *Union* is concerned, it will always be used in this direction. It was one of our strongest arguments against the regime of an overbearing shoddy administration that it had neglected the claims of the laboring population of the city, and we shall always insist upon reformatory measures in this connection during the administration elected by the People's party. What we need is the suppression of all rings, both of tax-fighters and tax-eaters; we must check the people who will not pay their taxes unless forced to do so by proceedings at law, and restrict those who have managed to reap all the benefit of the people's taxes by improving certain aristocratic quarters of the city, and neglecting the wards inhabited by the humbler classes of the population. The outgoing Administration has notoriously administered public affairs in this manner. After providing the aristocratic parts of the city with all desirable improvements, they have, in or near those quarters, and for the exclusive benefit of the "upper ten," constructed parks and other ornamental improvements, using therefor the general city funds,—all such parks, etc., being of no benefit whatever to the masses of the population. The quarters containing the residences of the laboring people have been correspondingly neglected. Very many of them have neither gas nor water, nor even sewers; and in some localities there is a most deplorable want of school accommodation. All these things are, physically, morally, and economically speaking, of the most vital importance to public welfare; and we demand of the new Administration the correction of whatever deficiencies may be found therein. If this increases the demands upon the general city-fund, it does not necessarily detract from the feasibility of the system of economy and retrenchment to be speedily inaugurated in Chicago. There is, to begin with, no immediate necessity of further improvements at the parks, especially those of the South Side; and the *Union* counsels to stop all expenditures for such or similar purposes, to simplify the park-administration by placing it under the jurisdiction of the Board of Public Works (the Legislature concurring), and to devote the sums thus saved towards constructing the necessary improvements in the poorer districts of the city. Not a dollar should be expended for parks, drives, ornaments, and similar shoddy humbug, until every ward in Chicago has its full complement of school-accommodations, and every street its sewers, water-pipes, and gas-light. On behalf of the welfare of the laboring and poor classes of the population, the *Union* presents this programme of municipal economy to the consideration of the People's Administration.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Galena won't make any appropriation for the improvement of the Galena River. It thinks Congress ought to improve that river without expense to the town.

—The merchant in Chenoa, Ill., who packed 1,500 dozen of eggs in a car-load of oats to ship with the view to economize on freight, never heard from them.

—Ezekiel Woods, of Gallatin County, Ill., thought his neighbor, McDonald Ronald, was a chicken-thief, and shot and killed him two weeks ago. Woods is in Shawneetown jail.

—Last Monday, in Hannibal, a young lady, Miss Truett, committed suicide by taking strychnine. Her only words before she died were: "This is a cruel world. I have no home now, but I will soon have one."

—One of the prominent manufacturing firms of this city say that their collections are better this fall than for some years previous, and it is only occasionally that a farmer asks for an extension on his notes.—*Rockford (Ill.) Register.*

—There are fourteen coal shafts and mines in operation in Macoupin County. The smallest vein worked measures 2½ feet in thickness, and the largest 6½ feet. In a new mine in Scottville, just opened, there were found 21 inches of bituminous coal overlying 9 inches of cannel coal.

—A very sad accident occurred on Tuesday, on the Robinson farm, four miles south of Carbondale. Mr. Cazine, working the farm, who was killing hogs, had just drawn a hog from the scalding tub, when his little daughter, aged about 7 years, with an infant in her arms, fell into it. Dr. Wagoner, who was called in, informed us on Wednesday that the infant would die, and probably the little girl also, there being but a slight chance for her recovery.—*Carbondale (Ill.) Observer.*

—Much dissatisfaction has existed for some time among the workmen on the Sny Levee, in Pike County, Ill., who, it is stated, have not been paid regularly for three months. The Hannibal *Courier* says that Maj. Hunt, President of the First National Bank of that city, has received a telegram from John Heffron, of Detroit, Mich., the capitalist who is furnishing the money to build the levee, saying that "his arrangements for funds are completed, and everything will be paid in a few days."

—A gentleman of this city, largely interested in pork-packing, informed us yesterday that the packing houses here would commence operations as soon as the price of live hogs was reduced to $3 per 100 pounds. Until that time packers do not feel justified in commencing operations, as meats are selling fully a cent a pound lower than they were this time last year, while hogs are not correspondingly cheap. There are hundreds of thousands of hogs in the country and they must be sold, so that we may look for packing to commence almost at any time; in fact, our commercial column this morning quotes hogs at $3.00@3.25.—*Peoria (Ill.) Transcript.*

President Potter, of Union College, has been notified of a new endowment of $100,000, the gift of a gentleman who desires his name and the details of the donation withheld for the present.

—At Sterling, and the adjoining town of Rock Falls, Ill., there are a great many manufactories, and all apparently doing a healthy business, and retaining their usual number of hands thus far. The Sterling *Gazette* has been performing a praiseworthy duty to its own locality, and to these manufactories, by publishing a detailed account of each one of the establishments, and in its last number gives a summary of its labors. By this, we find these manufactories employ about 800 men. The monthly wages are about $40,000, or $480,000 per year, without adding the wages of workmen in retail shops. The oldest of these factories has only been in existence thirteen years, and two-thirds of them are less than five years old. Their total annual product is estimated at over $3,000,000, and the total value of this and of produce and stock shipped from the two towns is $4,000,000. All this happily illustrates what manufactures accomplish for towns.

KANSAS CITY CATTLE MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 640; shipments, 275. Market firm, with good inquiry from feeders and packers. Through Texas cows, $1.25@1.50; do steers, $1.80@2.40; wintered Texas steers, $2.60.

HOGS—Market firm; demand from packers stronger at $3.10@3.15.

MARRIAGES.

SPEER—PICKETT—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, at the Second Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., Frank R. Speer and Miss Frances D. Pickett, of Englewood, Ill.

ANDERSON—FERGUSON—Wednesday, Nov. 12, by the Rev. Dr. Burroughs, George E. Anderson, of this city, and Miss Emma R. Ferguson, of Rockford, Ill. No cards.

WATKINS—GOLDER—On the 12th inst., by the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, Henry R. Watkins and Miss Ella L. Golder, both of Chicago. No cards.

DEATHS.

FRAKE—At Frankfort Station, Will County, Ill., Nov. 12, at 2 o'clock a. m., after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Melinda Doty Frake, the beloved and affectionate wife of James Frake, Esq., of Chicago, aged 2 years and 23 days.

Funeral Friday the 14th inst. at 2 p. m. Friends in the city desiring to attend the funeral will take the train starting at 10:15 a. m., on the Rock Island Road to Mokena, where private conveyances will meet them.

COFFEY—Nov. 11, Mathew Coffey.

Funeral by cars to Calvary Cemetery to-day.

ARNEY—In this city Nov. 12, Gertrude J., only child of Mrs. Sarah D. Arney, aged 3 years and 10 months.

Funeral from No. 133 West Madison-st., to-day, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

Thursday, Nov. 13, at 9½ a. m., sale of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,
Notions, Hosiery,

Gloves and White Goods, Embroideries, Laces and Rufflings, China, Toys and Fancy Goods, Knit Goods, Underwear, Government Clothing, Carpets.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

REGULAR THURSDAY'S SALE OF
OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES,
DEMOCRAT WAGONS,

Express Wagons, Double and Single Harnesses.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION.

Regular South Side Sale of

Household Furniture,

$10,000 worth of Furniture to be closed to pay advances. Office Desks, Show Cases, and Carpets; 10 Crates of fine English Crockery, 10 Crates W. G. Crockery, 10 Crates of Yellow and Rockingham Ware. At 11 o'clock, Buggies and Harness.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 15, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Successors to Elison & Foster, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

The Great Art Sale
OF
OIL PAINTINGS
AT CENTRAL HALL

Will be continued THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7 1-2 o'clock, when the balance of the collection will positively be closed out.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.'S
Regular Friday's Sale.

Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room FURNITURE, a great variety, new and second-hand; CARPETS; a large number of new and second-hand Cook and Parlor Stoves; Office Desks, Lounges, Chairs, 8 Pianos; large lot of Blankets, Comforters, Pillows, Mattresses, Brussels and Wool Carpets; 25 crates Crockery, in open lots.

Friday Morning, Nov. 14, at 9½ o'clock.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

ESTABLISHED 1856.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

Sale of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BUCK GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., on Thursday, Nov. 13, at 9½ o'clock, at 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.
20 Fine Oil Paintings,

On SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 11 o'clock, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

Regular Saturday Sale of
Household Furniture
And General Merchandise,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st., on SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 15, commencing at 9½ o'clock, with a large stock of Groceries, Teas, Tobacco, Cigars, 4 brls Pork, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden Ware.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

CONTINUED SALE OF
DRY GOODS,
THIS MORNING, at 9½ o'clock.

Having received new invoices of goods, with orders TO SELL, we will this day close out Ruchings, Ruffling, Lace Collars, Fancy Goods, Men's Underwear, Nubias, Scarfs, Cardigan Jackets, Wool Hose, &c., &c.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

On FRIDAY, Nov. 15, at 10:30 o'clock,
50 Cases Mumm's Champagne.
30 Cases Piper Heidsick Champagne.
40 Cases Grand Mousseux Champagne.
And a large assortment of Liquors and Wines.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,
41 South Canal-st.

THE SALE OF
ELEGANT FURNITURE

Of all kinds for R. E. McALLISTER, 258 and 260 West Lake-st., will be continued THURSDAY MORNING, Nov. 13, at 10 a. m.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, NOV. 14 & 15,

At 10 a. m., will be sold

Household Goods and General Merchandise.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auct'rs.

By J. W. HAVENS & CO.
86 East Randolph-st., near State.

SATURDAY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock,
Furniture, Looking Glasses, Chromos, Stoves, &c.

Also, an Engineer's Transit and Dump Level.
By J. W. HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,
West Side Auction House, 62 South Canal-st.

Have Auction Sales on WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, and SATURDAYS, of New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, new Mattresses, Crockery, Looking Glasses, and a line of Office Desks.

Bankrupt stock of Ladies' Furs, &c., commencing at 9:30 a. m.